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An Independent Weekly Newspaper Published in the Interest of Delia and the Surrounding District

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Random Notes

Ten months ago in Vancouver, hoardings and blank walls were decorated with paintings of two feet and a caption, "Follow John."

On March 31st the advice was followed to an extent that has surprised even his own most enthusiastic supporters. Disaster has befallen his main opponents, while complete oblivion has been the fate of the Social Credit party.

Mr. Pearson, who as Minister of External Affairs, made the name of Canada honored and respected throughout the civilized world, seemed, somehow, unable to carry conviction to the electors as Liberal party leader. Here, the loss of Louis St. Laurent was lamentable.

Many gallant and respected heads were brought low to the dust as a result of the Tory landslide. Mr. Coldwell appears so disheartened by his defeat in Rosetown-Biggar, as to declare that he will never stand for Parliament again. That this is due to the recent poor health of the C.C.F. leader is a probable factor, but his absence will be a distinct loss to the House of Commons, particularly with a top-heavy Tory majority. Again, the defeat of Mr. Stanley Knowles in Winnipeg, North Centre, is another sad blow to the party. This was the man to whom Prime Minister Diefenbaker—it will be remembered—offered the Speaker's chair in the House, but who, in a spirit of loyalty to his chief, refused the proffered honor. The loss of men like these in the discussion of national affairs is not to be replaced by numbers of Conservative "Yes" men.

However, for those of us who are still mystified by the extent and completeness of the Tory victory, the question still to be answered is "Why?" It is a determination on the part of the voters that having temporarily lost faith in the Liberals, not to resort to splinter parties. Or, is there some attraction about John Diefenbaker that has not been perceivable among Conservative leaders for more years than one can remember?

In any case, most reasonable people will join in Mr. Pearson's message of goodwill to the Prime Minister and hope for the best for all Canadians from coast to coast.

Lake Superior, deepest of the Great Lakes, has a maximum depth of 1,302 feet; Lake St. Clair, shallowest of the chain, has a maximum depth of 28 feet.

—Quick Canadian Facts

Alberta Legislature

By KEN. MASON, Edmonton

Edmonton, March 28.—If there was anything surprising about the new liquor laws introduced in the Legislature, it was because they went much farther than a lot of Albertans thought they would.

A substantial number of members on both the Opposition and Social Credit side still are opposed to any relaxation of the drinking laws, although they are outnumbered by the wets and the semi-wets.

But the attitude of all seems to be that they have little or no choice in view of the way the majority voted in last fall's liquor plebiscite.

On the whole, the consensus is that the government is taking a sensible approach. In the Social Credit caucus, the drys stayed out of it for the most part, relying on those who favor the new laws to arrive at the best solution.

Minister Without Portfolio Fred Colborne, Calgary, introduced the legislation and is piloting it through the House.

It provides for liquor sales in high-class dining rooms, straight cocktail lounges in conjunction with licensed dining rooms, liquor in cabarets or night clubs, and liquor on trans-continental trains. There will be no drinking on airliners.

The aim of the legislation is to make liquor secondary by tying the laws closely to food. As a concession to teetotallers, a licensed dining room will be required to provide a separate room or area where liquor is not available.

One unexpected move was the provision for the new types of liquor outlets without a mandatory local option vote.

According to the bill, a local option vote won't be necessary unless it is demanded in a petition signed by 500 voters or by 25 per cent of the voters, whichever is less.

Once licenses are granted in an area, there can't be another local option vote for three years, and there must be a petition with 2,000 names.

The government decided against making local option votes mandatory because in some areas the plebiscite vote was so decidedly wet that the citizens might feel another vote is unnecessary. On the other hand, it was felt that provision for a vote should be there for those who want it.

Conceivably, there could be a vote on liquor every three years, but officials doubt if that will happen.

Here's the way the new laws will work once they come into force, in either May or June:

Any operator of a high-class dining room who wants a liquor licence will apply to the liquor control board. The board will advertise its intention to consider the application.

If no petition is received within 30 days after the last advertisement, the board can grant a licence. If there is a petition the cabinet must authorize holding a local option vote.

The first to be established will be licensed dining rooms. Then any operator who serves drinks in his dining room will be able to apply for a cocktail lounge licence. In the lounge, all types of liquor will be served with or without food, but food must be available if patrons want it.

The liquor board will have wide powers to regulate all phases of operation. It will be able to require certain standards of accommodation, types of lighting, furnishings and fixtures, quality of liquor and price of drinks.

Cabaret licences will be restricted to establishments which already serve high-quality food, and which offer dancing and live entertainment.

Another provision aimed at keeping liquor secondary to food is a clause which says revenue from the bar must never exceed that from food service. This is to discourage huge bars in tiny restaurants.

The liquor laws were expected to be passed without any major debate, although some members will want to reaffirm their views on the subject.

They also were expected to pass with little change from the way they were drafted.

Members of the Alberta Hotel Association are reported unhappy about restaurants getting into the liquor business, but at the moment it seems doubtful if any change will be brought about.

Unless something unforeseen happens, Alberta could become Canada's newest wet province by late this year.

• • •

The Legislature sat morning, afternoon and night last week in an all-out effort to complete some of its business before April 1, the start of the new fiscal year.

The House completed its detailed study of the budget estimates, authorizing the spending of amounts set aside in the $263,000,000 budget. Then members began plowing through the 100-odd bills which are before the House.

Last week ended with Lieutenant-Governor Dr. J. J. Bowlen giving Royal assent to some of the legislation which has to be in force for the start of the new fiscal year.

The news came out that maternity hospital care will no longer be free in Alberta, as of this week.

Under the province's new hospital insurance program, maternity cases are treated the same as other cases. Hospitals will charge $1.50 to $2.00 a day for the mother, and $1.00 a day for the newborn infant.

It marks the end of about 10 years of free maternity treatment. The government estimates the maternity "co-insurance" fee will net $500,000, and the money will go to provide drugs which until now haven't been available under the province's $2-a-day hospital plan.

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CANADIAN NATIONAL

POTATOES AS A LIVESTOCK FEED

Lethbridge Experimental Station Weekly Letter.

By F. Whiting.

Experiments carried out at the Experimental Farm, Lethbridge, indicate that small and off-grade potatoes unsuitable for domestic use can be disposed of profitably through livestock feeding. These results indicated that when fed with alfalfa hay and grain 500 pounds of potatoes were equal to 100 pounds of grain in feeding value for milking cows and fattening lambs. However, if good results are to be obtained from feeding potatoes to livestock, one must realize their limitations and exercise some care in feeding them. Potatoes are about 80 per cent water and therefore are somewhat similar to silage. They are lower in protein, essential minerals, and vitamins than most of the commonly used feeds. For this reason potatoes should be fed in conjunction with high quality feeds such as legume hay and cereal grains, or a protein-mineral supplement should be added to the ration. Potatoes are sometimes unpalatable to stock at first and therefore should be introduced into the ration gradually.

Potatoes are usually fed raw to cattle and sheep, but should be cooked for pigs. Sprouts should be knocked off before feeding. Sunburned, frozen, or decayed potatoes should not be fed to any class of stock as they are sometimes poisonous. Large potatoes should be sliced or pulverized before feeding to avoid danger of choking.

Fattening cattle or milking cows should not be fed over 30 pounds of potatoes daily. Pigs may be fed up to 6 pounds per head daily depending upon the size of the pig. If more than these quantities are fed to swine, scouring may result. Unless a large amount of potatoes unsuitable for sale are available, they will be of more value as a feed if approximately half of the above-mentioned amounts are fed. Potatoes should be fed to dairy cows immediately after milking to avoid off-flavors in the milk.

Red Cross Donations

R. C. Zakariasen	$10.00
J. B. McCully	5.00
A. Godwin	5.00
Harvey B. Emann	2.00
Long Lake Ladies' Aid	5.00
George McKay	5.00
Total to date	342.00

SEED CERTIFICATION

Farmers Planting certified seed grain or grass with the hope of producing certified seed should be sure of the varieties they use. This is not possible for most varieties.

In keeping with established policy, re-certification of crops grown from certified seed should be kept at a minimum during the 1958 seed year, reports the Plant Products Division of the federal agricultural department. Re-certification will only be permitted in cases where supplies or registered seed are non-existent or inadequate. It lists only these varieties as being eligible for re-certification.

Barley—Traill, Compana; winter barley—Kanate and Wong; oats—Scotian and Shefford; wheat—Acadia, Lemhi and Thorne; durum wheat—Ramsey (Canadian certified seed only); beans—Sanilac (including Sanilac beans imported from Michigan); brome—Lincoln (including Certified blue-tag imported from Nebraska); and oil flax—Raja.

It's an I for an I when two egotists get together.

Let the Specialists Help

Good seed and well chosen varieties are essential to successful crop production. Good seed is the farmer's responsibility; well tried varieties are the research man's.

Now available from district agriculturists is the 1958 guide to grain varieties for Alberta. Here are the combined recommendations of federal, provincial and university grain crop specialists covering wheat, oats, barley, flax and rye. They also have a word about seed treatment and disease, and tell you too, how good seed can be obtained.

A varietal zone map is included, brief descriptions of the varieties are given and a list shows clearly the best varieties for different parts of the province. Whether you live north, south, east or west in Alberta the varieties for your area can be readily found.

Ask your district agriculturist for the 1958 circular, "Varieties of Grain for Alberta," or write for your copy to the Extension Service, Alberta Department of Agriculture, Edmonton

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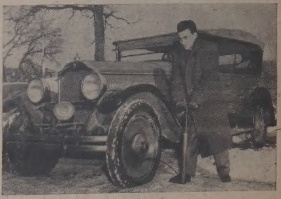
Elevator Burns

The Alberta Wheat Pool elevator and annex at Woking in the Peace River district was totally destroyed by fire of unknown origin on Sunday, March 30. The 52,000-bushel elevator was built in 1947 and a 40,000-bushel annex was added in 1950, for a total storage capacity of 92,000. Over 80,000 bushels of wheat and coarse grains were in store at the time of the fire.

The Jacksons and their Neighbours



Bud Jackson of the CBC Farm serial, "The Jacksons and Their Neighbours," pumps up one of the tires of his "new" car, Sputnik III. Earl Goldon, here, has played Bud for the past five years. The serial, written by Mary Rogers Pattison, recently celebrated its 3,000 broadcast over a 12 year period.

New Publication Now Ready

Valuable information for Alberta farmers who are preparing to sow their 1958 crop is contained in the new publication "Fertilizer Recommendations for Alberta". Kind and amount of fertilizer to use on various crops including irrigated ones, proper placement of fertilizers and the Soil Testing service are explained. Other interesting notes are also to be found in it. For instance, a map of Alberta illustrating the soil zones will quickly familiarize farmers with the type of soil in their area and the most advantageous fertilizer to use in combination with that soil. Just off the press, the publication can now be obtained from any District Agriculturist or The Field Crops Branch, Legislative Buildings, Edmonton.

Poultry Population Up

Canada's poultry population totalled 49,990,000 last December 1, an increase of 6 percent over the preceding year, according to the dominion bureau of statistics. Nearly 92 percent of the total, 45,979,000, were hens or chickens.

Revised Crop Estimate

The dominion bureau of statistics has revised its estimate of the 1957 wheat crop in Alberta. Production is now placed at 93 million bushels, as against 96 million in the November estimate. Estimates of other grain crops in Alberta remain unchanged.

The CNR is the largest railway in North America, operating more than 33,000 miles of track.

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☐ American Magazine	4.10
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☐ Canadian Homes & Gardens	3.25
☐ Look	4.10
☐ Family Herald and Weekly Star	2.75
☐ Hunting and Fishing in Canada	3.40
☐ Child Life	3.95
☐ Flower Grower	4.10
☐ Redbook Magazine	3.90
☐ Collier's (bi-weekly)	4.10
☐ Humpty Dumpty's (10 issues)	4.10
☐ Esquire	6.60
☐ Outdoor Life	3.75
☐ Screen Stories	3.25
☐ U.S. Camera Magazine	4.60
☐ Le Samedi (French)	4.10
☐ Argosy (Man's Magazine)	4.00
☐ Christian Herald	4.10
☐ Mayfair	3.10
☐ Woman's Home Companion	4.25
☐ McCall's Magazine	3.90
☐ Free Press Weekly Prairie Farmer	2.75
☐ True Story	3.25
☐ Parents' Magazine	3.60
☐ Western Producer	2.75
☐ American Girl	3.75
☐ Compact (10 issues)	4.10
☐ Popular Gardening	4.10
☐ Children's Digest (10 issues)	4.10

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1 MAGAZINE FROM GROUP B
$4.80

OFFER No. 4
4 MAGAZINES FROM GROUP A
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☐ Canadian Home Journal	1 Yr.
☐ Liberty Magazine	2 Yrs.
☐ Family Herald & Weekly Star	1 Yr.
☐ Free Press Weekly Prairie Farmer	1 Yr.
☐ Saturday Night (bi-weekly)	1 Yr.
☐ Country Guide	2 Yrs.
☐ Chatelaine	1 Yr.
☐ Western Producer	1 Yr.
☐ Saskatchewan Farmer	2 Yrs.
☐ Canada Poultryman	2 Yrs.
☐ La Revue Populaire	1 Yr.
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☐ Rod & Gun in Canada	1 Yr.
☐ Modern Screen	1 Yr.

Mark an "X" before magazine desired and enclose list with order.

GROUP B

☐ Redbook Magazine	1 Yr.
☐ Coronet	1 Yr.
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☐ McCall's Magazine	1 Yr.
☐ True Story	1 Yr.
☐ Canadian Homes & Gardens	1 Yr.
☐ Sports Afield	1 Yr.
☐ Photoplay	1 Yr.
☐ Parents' Magazine	1 Yr.
☐ American Home	1 Yr.
☐ The Ensign	1 Yr.
☐ American Girl	1 Yr.
☐ Christian Life (For Conservative Christian Leaders)	1 Yr.
☐ Hunting & Fishing in Canada	1 Yr.
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AN EXHIBITION SHOWING how oil is found in Saskatchewan has opened at the Saskatchewan Museum of National History in Regina. The project was designed and sponsored by Imperial Oil Limited. Here, Diane Bower of Regina gives a model of a field geologist a close scrutiny. It is part of a true-to-life display of a field party at work.

MAN'S SEARCH FOR OIL

Man's search for oil is the subject of an exhibition opened at the Saskatchewan Museum of Natural History by the Honourable J. H. Brockelbank, Minister of Mineral Resources. The exhibition, prepared and sponsored by Imperial Oil Limited, will be on display for one year.

Mr. Brockelbank told 125 representatives of government, education, and cultural and art circles that "the thrilling story of man's imaginative and courageous search for oil during the past century cannot help but hold our attention. After man gained oil from the hidden store houses of nature the chemist, the scientist, went to work and again in the story as exciting as Arabian Knights, they have made possible the production of almost an endless list of products from that magic barrel of oil. If we were to pick a physical symbol of the material progress of the world we might very well pick for that symbol a barrel of oil. Oil has made possible the great production of food stuffs—oil has made possible the modern travel in the world today."

Mr. Brockelbank continued, "It seems that man does not win any good thing without having thrust upon him responsibilities, nor without having to face the risk that good things may be used for evil purposes. So we saw oil make possible, two of the most devastating wars in the history of mankind. It, therefore, follows that no conscientious-thinking man can ignore oil and its implications."

Vern Hunter, manager of the Regina producing division of Imperial Oil, said that the search for oil in Saskatchewan was carried on for more than 30 years with very little success, until five years ago the discoveries were made that led to the Souris Valley fields.

"We are confident," Mr. Hunter added, "that there is more oil to be found, and you can be sure Imperial will do its best to find it."

After the official opening, the guests toured the exhibition, first of its kind in the museum. It uses modern display techniques to show how oil is formed, how geologists locate it and how it is taken from the earth.

A series of panels illustrates how prehistoric marine creatures once covered North America and are believed to have formed the basic matter which, under the influence of millions of years of heat and pressure, eventually became petroleum. Other panels display maps of the prehistoric seas which once swarmed over the earth and over the years receded, leaving dry land in their place.

Another series of panels illustrates the difficulties of locating oil deposits in the various rock deposits which were once the beds of ancient seas and now are the hunting ground of oil geologists.

A true-to-life display, complete with models, takes the visitor to a party of field geologists searching for oil in western Canada. This is followed by a shadow box display portarying the work of the seismic parties which, by setting off small explosions, and recording the pattern of resulting shock waves, search for underground strata which may contain oil.

In another display shows an illustration of the Souris Valley fields and a sub-surface map outlines the formations in the Smiley field. An animated model of a rotary drilling rig—the type used for drilling in this province—takes the visitor to the bottom of a well, where actual drilling operations are simulated.

Building totals up in St. James

The city of St. James is doing its share of "The Do It Now Program" to ease the unemployment situation this winter.

Figures released by officials at the civic offices reveal that 2½ million dollars worth of construction work is now in progress in St. James.

Building permits issued during the month of February totalled $1,158,815 as compared with $1,294,545 in January.

Breakdown of February permits:

62 dwellings	$483,800
Ateratious	59,075
Garages and sheds	1,240
Industrial	541,000
Miscellaneous including new police station	126,800

Officials said that the permits granted during the first two months of 1958 are equal in value to those released during the first six months of 1956 and 1957. — The Leader, St. James, Man., March 6, 1958.

Oceania, the smallest of the continental groups, has an area of 3,645,294 square miles.

ENJOY GOOD CANADIAN HONEY—Honey is at its best when spread generously on bread, toast, biscuits, rolls and muffins. So, why not treat yourself and your family to this reasonably-priced, natural sweet often!

PLAYS on a Shoestring

The various theatre activities for the season of 1958 are drawing to a close. The Annual Meeting of the Saskatchewan Region, D.D.F., was held last week and a new slate of officers were elected:

Chairman—Mrs. R. B. Ramsay, 81 Calder Crescent, Regina.

Northern Vice-Chairman — Miss Poppy Woodward, 724 Saskatchewan Crescent, Saskatoon.

Southern Vice-Chairman — Mr. Jack Goth, 405-17th St. East, Regina.

Treasurer—Mr. A. T. Gardiner, 2311 Reynolds St., Regina.

Secretary—To be appointed.

Regional Representative — Mr. Jack Safian, 104 Sterling Trust Bldg., Regina.

Active Governors—
- Mr. Jack Calvert, North Battleford.
- Dr. A. Davis Beattie, 624 Yates St., Swift Current.
- Mrs. Harry Portnuff, Yorkton.
- Mr. George Bothwell, 2920 Garnet St., Regina.
- Mrs. Mary Ellen Burgess (two year term to finish).

Zone Organizers—
- Southeast—Mr. A. Dyer, Wawota, Sask.
- South Central—Mr. Pat Stiles, 1104-1st St., N.W., Moose Jaw.
- Southwest—To be appointed.
- West Central — Mrs. Peggy Leith, Glamis, Sask.
- Central—Mrs. M. W. Coxsworth, Davidson, Sask.
- Qu'Appelle Valley—Mrs. Phyllis Henry, Moosomin.
- East Central—Mrs. Harry Portnuff, Yorkton.
- Northeast—Mrs. Molly Orchard, Carrot River.
- North Central—Mr. J. F. Howarth, Colonial Apts., Prince Albert.
- Northwest—To be appointed.
- City of Regina—Mrs. R. Howard, 3801 McCallum Ave., Regina.
- City of Saskatoon—Mr. John Glennan, Saskatoon.

Councillors-at-large—
- Church groups — Mrs. Mary Toombs, 3201 Dewdney Ave., Regina.
- Sask. High School Drama Asso. —Mr. L. Vizer, President, Grenfell.
- Sask. Homemaker's Clubs, Sask. Farmer's Union, Home and School Associations will appoint representative.
- Mr. G. Bothwell, Regina, and Mrs. Gurly Doan, North Battleford.

Zone Representatives gave interesting reports which showed there is considerable activity in the Province, although little of it may be interested in participating in festivals.

Some constitutional changes were approved. Chief among these was relieving the Chairman by appointing two vice-chairmen instead of one. Specific duties were assigned to them. The Committee of the future appointed to assure enough festival entries in 1959, reported that at present two entries were assured, North Battleford and Regina. Preliminary steps have been taken to secure other entries.

Announcement was made of the tour of the Canadian Players. They are scheduled for Regina February 9 and 10, 1959, and in other Saskatchewan points, dates will be announced. Watch for these dates Bonnie as one of the points should be close to you. Don't fail to get up a party and attend. This is one way of seeing standards, possibly the best in Canada at present.

Mrs. Gordon Toombs report to the Region on the Christian Drama Workshop. Everything is set for the Easter Workshop at Fort Qu'Appelle with a guest lecturer, Mrs. Clarke, coming from British Columbia. Mrs. Clarke has had long experience in this type of work.

Mr. Richard West, British Adjudicator, London, England, addressed the meeting on "The Living Theatre" which was one of the highlights of the meeting. During a reception at Mrs. Ramsay's home, many questions were asked and discussed concerning theatre.

Bonnie, since you appear to be on the border line between two zones, I would suggest that you contact both representatives and direct some of your problems to them. They are interested in knowing of operating clubs, how they can be of assistance and they would like to be present at your annual meeting and meet your members, see your productions, and send news of your club's activities to both the Saskatchewan Curtain Call and the Dominion Drama Festival Newsletter. They cannot do these things unless they hear from groups and their activities in the zone. Since most of them hold down a full time job during the day, they have only the evening and weekends to visit clubs. However, with plenty of advance notice and good organization, it may be possible for them to visit during the year many clubs and societies interested in or prepared to sponsor theatre clubs.

Shall be seeing you then at Fort Qu'Appelle at Easter time at the Christian Drama Workshop. I happened to see your registration when looking through them the other evening. Will answer any other questions at that time—till then— Bye,

Mary Ellen Burgess

Indian land holdings in the United States total approximately 53 million acres.

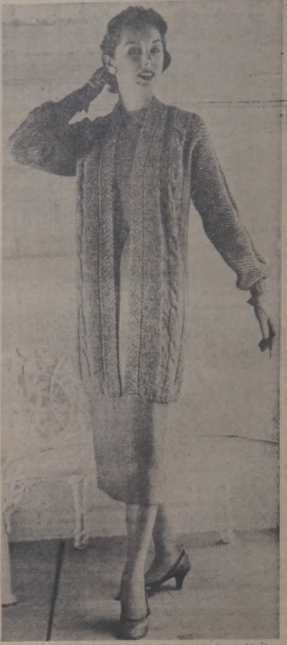
Hungarians! Save the world

"Hungarians! Save the world! Renew the stories
Of men who against hope repelled the chain,
And make the world's dead spirit leap again."

These lines by Matthew Arnold first appeared in the London Examiner of July 21, 1849. Poor old humanity has been through a lot, and for such a long time!

—The Printed Word.

ATTENTION—Gnr. Donald Alcock of Bracebridge, Ont., may not have as loud a voice as the sergeant-major but he is getting the right type of training while attending the junior NCO course at Winnipeg's Fort Osborne Barracks. When Gnr. Alcock completes the course he will qualify for the rank of bombardier. —Canadian Army photo.



A HANDSOME KNITTED WOOL COAT with giant cable down either side of the front and the sleeves. Truly a multiple purpose three-quarter length coat and fun to wear over dresses or sportswear.

The new look in knitwear

Knitwear is particularly important this season as a fashion fabric because it is ideal for interpreting the loose, easy look at present in vogue. Sweaters and cardigans are elongated to make dresses and coats. There are also new developments in the range of garments more usually associated with knitwear.

In the range of new knitwear for the spring, the most newsworthy items are the open-necked sweaters which extend to just below the knee to make sweater-dresses, and the V-necked cardigans which are lengthened in the same manner to make cardigan coats.

The sweater dresses are slightly shaped into the waist in the same way that an armhole is fully fashioned—that is, in the actual knitting and not in the seams.

Such models are to be seen in plain red, light blue or yellow, and some feature fine horizontal stripes in such colors as black and pale blue, or pale pink and white.

The wool knitwear dress closely resembles the chemise. It is always fully-fashioned at the armholes and is wider at the top than the hem. It can be worn with or without a belt. The neckline treatment varies according to the time of day it is intended to be worn; for dressy occasions it is cut very low at the back.

Chemise dresses are also seen in vertical stripes combining such colors as beige or hazel with white or black. One model, boldly striped in coral and white, is matched with a coat of plain coral jersey.

While the stitch used for sweater dresses is nearly always a plain one, a fancy stitch is usually employed for the cardigan coats, resulting in embossed weaves forming ribs, herringbones, honeycombs and braided patterns.

The wool knitwear coat, when not in the cardigan style—V-necked and buttoned to the hem—is of the tubular overcoat type, with classic collar and revers, patch pockets with or without flaps, and is generally double-breasted, often fastening with gilt buttons.

On both suits and coats in knitwear it is quite common for the detail interest such as pockets, cuffs and collar to be in a different stitch from the main part of the garment. For instance, a white dress in a plain stitch could have a turned-down collar and short sleeves in heavy ribbing.

The sweater-dress and the cardigan-coat merit careful consideration as a basis for your new spring wardrobe. They are the height of fashion, they are practical and easy to copy. All you need to do is to find a knitting pattern for a loose sweater or cardigan which you like and go on knitting until it is the required length.

Colors in knitwear are gay, with the emphasis on bright pinks such as lobster and shrimp, apricot, and brilliant red. Blues are popular, particularly an intense navy, forget-me-not and China blue. White, either plain or used in various combinations of stripes, holds an important place, closely followed by a crisp green and a warm beige.

MEADOWLARKS AT SPONDIN FARM

The mild weather has met with the agreement of more than "mere humans". Recently two meadowlarks were sighted by Rudy Dederer on his farm south of Spondin. Rudy could hardly believe his eyes, but on second glance they proved to be the same songsters that usually appear here in the spring. The winter, so far, has been most beneficial to Hungarian partridge and Prairie Chicken whose number in past years has been depleted by severe cold and blizzard conditions. — The Herald, Hanna, Alta.

CUNARD'S "BIG 4"

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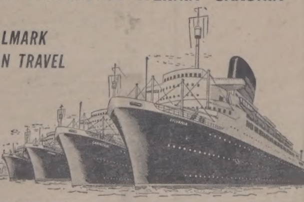

Enjoy the luxury of crossing to Europe in one of these 22,000-ton Cunarders! Equipped with stabilizers for smooth sailing, these magnificent liners were especially designed for the St. Lawrence River route and form part of the greatest passenger fleet on the Atlantic headed by the world's largest liners, "QUEEN ELIZABETH" and "QUEEN MARY".

Go Cunard and arrive relaxed and refreshed for your business or vacation. Frequent sailings from New York and Halifax in Winter and Montreal and Quebec in Summer—modern accommodation—traditional service and cuisine—round-the-clock sports and entertainment—all the good things of life for your enjoyment.

When you go Cunard . . . Getting There Is Half The Fun!

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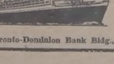
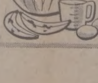


GO Cunard

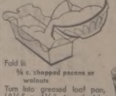
201 Toronto-Dominion Bank Bldg., 215 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man. — Tel: WHitehall 2-4206

Here's a happy flavor combination: BANANA NUT LOAF

Sift together once, then into bowl
1⅔ c. once-sifted all-purpose flour
or 2 c. once-sifted pastry flour
2½ tsps. Magic Baking Powder
¼ tsp. baking soda
1 c. fine granulated sugar



Add
⅓ c. soft shortening
Prepare
1 c. well-mashed ripe banana
and add half to flour mixture along with
2 eggs
Beat 300 strokes by hand, or with electric mixer at medium speed for 2 mins.
Add remaining mashed banana,
½ tsp. vanilla
¼ tsp. almond extract
2 tbsps. milk
and beat 150 strokes or 1 min.



Fold in
¾ c. chopped pecans or walnuts
Turn into greased loaf pan, (8½" x 4½" top inside measure), lined with greased waxed paper or foil. Bake in moderate oven, 350°, about 1¼ hours.
Yield: One loaf cake.

Over 4 generations of Canadians have depended on Magic for finer-textured baked goods. You can always rely on Magic Baking Powder. Get some soon!

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

ENACTED ON ISLAND

Dramatic sagas of the Pacific

If size determined history, little Kusaie in the southwest Pacific would have a short and simple biography.

Actually, this easternmost isle of the scattered Caroline group offers a cross section of Pacific melodrama. It has lived under the flags of four foreign powers, and has seen a series of devastating events ranging from buccaneer revels to war bombing.

Through Kusaie's story runs also a persistent religious refrain, the result of a century of American missionary work in the area.

Latest news of the island tells of a young woman who had spent her girlhood there as the daughter of a Congregational missionary. Before she left she promised the native king that she would some day return to carry on the work. This she is now doing, with her husband, who is also a missionary. While away, she helped the American Bible Society translate the New Testament into the Kusaie language.

Kusaie stretches 10 miles at most, and covers an area of about 42 square miles, says the National Geographic Society.

Seen from an approaching ship, the rugged volcanic island rises from the blue Pacific in tropical loveliness. With its green forested hills and white beaches framed by coconut palms and dark mangroves, it is a typical scene of South Sea romantic fiction.

More tragedy than romance, however, entered the lives of Kusaie's peaceful Micronesian inhabitants during the roistering days of 19th-century whaling.

The island was the haunt of Yankee and European whalers, and, at one time, of the notorious Buccaneer "Bully Hayes" and his wild crew. Alternately fighting and carousing, the visitors disillusioned the once friendly natives, and left a heritage of brutal memories, smallpox, and other ills.

Meantime, the people's plight had attracted the attention of the Boston Missionary Society, which in 1852 set up stations at Kusaie and Ponape. But the missionaries had trouble with the whalers, too, and eventually became involved in the larger international rivalries for the region.

The struggle began in the 1870's when German trade expanded into the Pacific. Spain, which had long held nominal title to the Carolines, attempted to assert control. Germany occupied Kusaie and other islands. Conflict was averted by submitting the dispute to the Pope, who decided (1887) in favor of Spanish sovereignty.

After the Spanish American War, Spain sold Germany its Micronesian holdings, including the Carolines. Japan raised the third flag over Kusaie when it seized Germany's far-flung Pacific possessions in World War I. Later, the islands were mandated to Japan by the League of Nations.

The Carolines and Kusaie were used by Japan in World War II for air and naval bases in Pacific operations. Kusaie was bombed—and bypassed—during the American's island-hopping campaign on the way to Tokyo.

Finally, in 1947, the United States became the fourth power to control Kusaie, as part of a huge United Nations Trust Territory that includes the Mariana, Marshall, and Caroline Islands.

Kusaie's people today number about 2,000. They receive American aid in education, health, and economic development. Kusaie has a new intermediary school, and is one of the few islands of Micronesia with lumber resources as well as the usual copra and farm products.

Showmanship Day for Colonsay district

4-H Beef Clubs will hold a showmmanship day, Saturday, April 26, 1958, on the J. R. McVicar Farm in the Colonsay district.

The program will include illustrations of dehorning, hoof trimming, washing and curling hair, grooming, judging of 4-H beef calves. A discussion will also take place on the subject, "4-H Achievement Days".

The program starts at 2:00 p.m. Don Blackburn, Agricultural Representative at Colonsay, states that several speakers and demonstrators will be on hand to handle the 4-H topics.

Egg has new architecture

Mrs. Mauritz Oberg, of Meeting Creek, has brought to The Canadian office a specimen of the round eggs laid by a pullet in her flock. This pullet just recently started production, but the four eggs she had laid up to the time one was brought to The Canadian office have been as round as tennis balls. Otherwise the eggs seem perfectly normal.

Maybe this hen has heard of the changing styles in human female attire and is simulating the latest edicts from Paris.—The Canadian, Camrose, Alta.

West Point has been a U.S. military post since Jan. 20, 1778.

Estevan to be included in 1958 natural gas program

Natural gas is to be made available to residents of Estevan this year.

This announcement was made in the legislature and in a wire to The Mercury by Hon. Russ Brown, minister in charge of Saskatchewan Power Corporation. Also included in this year's $16,000,000 gas expansion program are distribution systems at Maple Creek and Weyburn. Work is expected to start in the next few weeks.—The Mercury, Estevan, Sask., March 6, 1958.

Canada's first cotton textile company was established at Sherbrooke, Que., in 1845.

Around the world in 108 days

The 34,000-ton Cunard liner Caronia has been scheduled to make a 108-day voyage around the world in 1959, the Cunard Line announced. To be called "The Great World Cruise of 1959", the Caronia's itinerary will carry passengers to 25 ports in 18 countries. The Caronia will sail from New York January 20. Minimum rate for the globe-circling voyage is $3,200.

Highlighting the cruise this year are four new ports never before visited by the Caronia on previous world cruises. These include the island of Curacao, Dutch settlement in the West Indies; Recife, Brazil's city of bridges with its background on Portuguese heritage; Mombasa, once notorious for its slave trade and now a cosmopolitan entry to Kenya and the mysteries of Africa; and Zamboanga, one of the picturesque native towns of the Philippines.

With an itinerary covering 33,000 miles, the Caronia will head first through warm southern waters to Curacao, thence to Recife and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Then the completely air-conditioned vessel sails across the South Atlantic to Tristan da Cunha, lonely British outpost island 1,700 miles from the coast of Africa. Then follows Capetown, South Africa, after which the ship will round the Cape to Durban; then on to Zanzibar; Mombasa; Port Victoria in the Seychelles Islands; Bombay; Colombo, Ceylon; Singapore; Bangkok; Zamboanga and Manila in the Philippines; Hong Kong; Okinawa; the Japanese ports of Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama; Honolulu; San Francisco; Acapulco; then through the Panama Canal with stops at Balboa and Cristobal before returning to New York on May 8.

Thos. Cook & Son will provide a comprehensive program of shore excursions and inland tours. Extended stays of 15 days in Africa, a week in India and a week in Japan at the height of cherry blossom time are notable features of the cruise.

WHAT NEXT?—"What next, corporal?" asks Gnr Sanford Harding of Yarmouth, N.S., as he picks up a Bren gun magazine during a weapons training class. Pte Mauric Morgan of Fredericton, N.B., looks on with a smile of satisfaction. Both men are attending a junior NCO course at Fort Osborne Barracks, Winnipeg, and upon completion of this course will qualify for the rank of corporal and bombardier.
—Canadian Army photo.

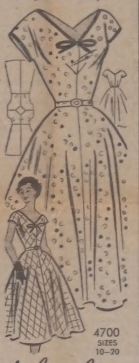
PRAIRIE COMMAND BOXING—Gnr. John Prokop, 25, North Battleford, Sask., who is serving with the Second Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery in Manitoba has won the welter novice championship in the Prairie Command boxing tournament recently held in Winnipeg. He will be a member of the 16-man team which will represent Prairie Command at the Army Boxing Championships being held in Vancouver, B.C., on April 8, 9 and 11. These bouts are being held in conjunction with the British Columbia Centennial celebrations which begin this spring. Individual winners in the open class of the army finals will go on to compete in the Dominion championships which will take place in Vancouver early in May. The team to represent Canada in the British Empire Games in the United Kingdom next summer will be selected from winners of Canadian championships and army boxing officials are hopeful that a good representation of soldier boxers will make the trip overseas.
—Canadian Army photo.

ONTARIO SOLDIERS GRADUATE—Four soldiers from the province have successfully completed an eight-week course at the Prairie Command Junior Non-commissioned Officers' School in Winnipeg, Man. Each graduate was presented with a certificate qualifying him for the rank of corporal or bombardier by Major-General W. J. Megill, general officer commanding Prairie Command. Left to right are: Gnr. Keith Allan Bowes, Royal Canadian School of Artillery, Pembroke; Cfn. Robert William Armstrong, 212 Workshop, Royal Canadian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, Belleville; Gnr. Donald Allan Alcock, Second Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, Bracebridge and Gnr. Marvin David Clow, Second Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, Brockville.
—Canadian Army photo.

BEST KEPT ELEVATORS

Judging by the awards that have been handed out to various elevator men in and around Unity, we would say that the best kept elevators in the country are to be found in these parts. Recently it was announced that Mr. James Anderson of Unity had won a 20 year award, and in this issue we see that three district elevator agents have won 10 year awards.—The Herald, Unity, Sask.

Beginner-simple



by Anne Adams

JIFFY-CUT and sew! This Printed Pattern is all in one piece; just pin it to fabric, cut out the entire dress at one time. Beginner-simple to sew—s-o-o flattering. Perfect style for the coming season.

Printed Pattern 4700: Misses' Sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20. Size 16 takes 4½ yards 35-inch.

Printed directions on each pattern part. Easier, accurate.

Send forty cents (40c) in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this pattern. Write plainly Size, Name, Address and Style Number and send orders to:

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60 Front Street, W., Toronto.

DINNER FRESH FROM THE LAKE—LAC Dick Grosvenor, Noranda, Quebec, has the frying pan greased and ready while Capt. W. B. "Mac" MacDonald of Cornwall, Ont., tries his luck through the ice at Lake-of-Two-Rivers, Algonquin Park, where 1 Air Observation Post Flight from Petawawa, Ont., recently completed Exercise "Cold Duck".
—National Defence photo.

SASKATCHEWAN SOLDIERS COMPLETE NCO TRAINING—Three Saskatchewan soldiers serving with the 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade in Germany have successfully completed eight weeks of intensive military training at the brigade's Non Commissioned Officer School. From left are: L/Cpl. Leroy Seeley of Regina, Cpl. Sidney Morton of Path'ow and L/Cpl. James Carroll of Maple Creek. Training included drill, administration, weapon training, map reading and physical training.
—National Defence photo.

YOUR GIFT WILL EASE THE tragedy

Whenever disaster strikes, the Red Cross acts immediately—helping families like yours in communities like ours.

To carry on its work, the Red Cross needs funds, and it needs them urgently. This is where everyone of us can play a personal part in easing the tragedies that befall other people. Please give generously. Let's be sure we will be proud of the contribution our own community makes.

support your RED CROSS

Canadian Weekly Features

A close-up view showing the weighted anchor chain. Note the heavy steel weights, each of which weighs 1,500 pounds. A crawler type tractor is attached to each end of the chain.

NEW LAND CLEARED FOR PASTURE PURPOSES

The chain that once hoisted a ship's anchor is now being used by the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture in the northern part of the province to clear trees and bush from hundreds of acres of land which is now unproductive. Clearing operations have been going very successfully during winter weather.

This cleared land, states Hon. I. C. Nollet, Saskatchewan's Minister of Agriculture, will be made into new community pastures to assist local residents in raising more livestock and to add greater stability to their farm income. In its natural state most of the land will support few cattle per quarter section. When the land is improved and seeded to tame grasses the same areas will carry several times as many cattle as in the native state.

In the Bertwell district south of Hudson Bay, 3,500 acres of waste lands have been improved by the Department of Agriculture. Part of the land has been seeded to recommended pasture grasses and the remainder will be completed this spring. 700 acres in this pasture has recently been cleared of trees by the anchor chain method.

Near Barrier Lake, in the Barford district south of Tisdale, a thousand acres has been prepared for pasture purposes. Approximately 800 acres of this area was cleared of tree growth by the same ship's anchor chain.

In the Pleasantdale district, south of Melfort a 2,000 acre tract of land in the Chagoness Pasture is presently being cleared of trees and bush for a new community pasture. During the last month 800 acres have been cleared and piled in neat windrows in this pasture. Here again the heavy anchor chain and crawler type tractors equipped with dozer blades have done the job.

All three projects will be made into community pastures by the Conservation and Development Branch of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture. Residents of the area who need more pasture for livestock will then be able to expand farm enterprises.

P. O. Moen, project superintendent, Regina, stated, "this anchor chain method is the only practical one by which trees and brush can be removed in many of the heavily treed and stoney areas. We have tried other methods with very limited success."

Land to be cleared in the Chagoness Pasture was first marked off by a crawler type tractor with attached bulldozer into quarter section units. This land was then cut into 80-acre plots, and finally 40-acre plots. Parcels of land this size were found to be more manageable and operators were better able to see and chart their course through the dense growth of trees and bush.

After dividing the land into 40-acre plots, the two crawler type tractors are driven abreast through the trees pulling the 90-foot anchor chain. This chain, with links weighing 90 pounds each and added weights attached, weighs approximately 9,000 pounds. All trees and brush in its path are laid low. The operation involves the use of two 150 h.p. crawler type tractors, each equipped with a winch on the back and hitched one to each end of the anchor chain. As the tractors pull the heavy-four-ton chain through the dense tree growth, trees are uprooted or snapped at ground level. A swath of 50 to 75 feet of fallen trees and bush is left behind.

Bill Armstrong, district project manager for northeast Saskatchewan, explained, "You can see this job calls for team work. Both men on the tractors have to help each other. One tractor may have heavy going—when that happens it is often necessary for the other fellow to throttle down his tractor until his partner catches up again.

"Big trees can stop a tractor too when the ground is frozen—and sometimes operators have to jar trees loose with their dozer blades."

Chaining operations are carried on only during daylight hours. However, piling of fallen trees and bush goes on day and night in two shifts. Piled rows are about 300 feet apart. Dozer blades attached to the front of the tractors push the fallen growth into neat windrows. This operation shears off all the undergrowth at ground level leaving the surface of the land clean between the piled rows. Piles are kept in straight lines during night shift operations by hanging red lanterns from poles. Workmen site their locations from the lanterns.

"We've been going along at a good clip this winter because of the light snowfall so far," said Vern Molsbery, foreman at the Chagoness project. "If the snow holds off we'll wind up this 2,000 acre project in good time."

Stones and boulders are serious problems in land clearing operations. Dozer blades break and chip on stones and broken machines mean lost time. However, the anchor chain rides over the stoney land and breakages of equipment have been kept to a minimum.

The treed acreage which can be cleared daily depends, of course, on the density of growth. In a good day 100 acres can be chained down. The average rate varies from 2 to 10 acres per hour.

The cleared land between the rows of piled trees will be worked down this spring. Heavy duty offset tandem discs will be used on the first operation, and later lighter disc harrows will be used. Finally the improved land will be seeded to recommended grass legume mixtures this summer.

In mid-summer the piled rows of trees will be burned on the land where they lie, after they have had time to dry out in the summer sun.

Burns Moffat, a large livestock producer in the Silverpark district near the Chagoness pasture, stated, "we need that pasture badly in this country. Cattle will be brought from Melfort, Star City and Tisdale districts as well as from all around the Pleasantdale district. It costs a lot of money to clear land to put it in shape for the seed drill in this country — I figure it costs me $50 an acre."

The Department of Agriculture, using the anchor chain and dozer equipment has cleared and piled heavy trees for $25 an acre in the Barrier Lake project on lands which would be virtually impossible to clear in any other manner. Some trees were 60 feet high and 10 to 15 inches in diameter. Rocks were also numerous on this project. Costs run considerably lower where conditions are more favorable.

Many farmers in the northern part of the province cannot afford to clear new land for livestock purposes. This pasture program will provide more grass for livestock production and thereby help to increase the income of farmers in the northern districts.

Mike Oxman, Ag. Rep. at Melfort said, "the cattle population of this Ag. Rep. District has increased by over 5,000 head between 1951 and 1956. During the same period there has been a drop of 9,000 acres in the tame hay and improved pasture land. This is due to flooding and wet conditions in the area. The pasture will also serve as an example to farmers who are thinking about seeding more tame grass for pasture purposes on their own farms."

The Barrier Lake pasture is one of the first pasture developments in northeast Saskatchewan. Land clearing was extremely difficult here because of many large rocks. A brush cutter was first tried to clear the land, explained Bill Armstrong. Rocks smashed the blades of this machine and then a bulldozer was tried. This method was discontinued because it was too slow and expensive. Finally the ships anchor chain was used and by this method the remaining 800 acres of trees and bush were lowered.

This pasture of 1,000 acres has been fenced and corrals have already been built by the Conservation and Development Branch.

Safety measures concerning both men and machines are strictly enforced by the Department of Agriculture. Machine operators wear "hard hats" made of laminated plastic. A good supply of first aid materials is kept on hand at all times. Operators say one of the worst hazards is low hanging branches of trees. Branches may catch on moving equipment then snap back and hit the operator.

Fire is a constant danger on the tractors. Small twigs of trees and bush accumulate beind the steel shields near the exhaust manifolds. The heat of the manifold will ignite these twigs and it is necessary that they be removed every two or three hours. Modern fire fighting equipment is installed on each tractor. This includes a carbon dioxide foam gun and a pyrene gun.

Steel plates secured on both sides of each tractor protect the motor from damage by protruding branches. These plates also help direct heat from the engine towards the operator keeping him warm and comfortable during cold winter weather. For additional operator protection each tractor has an all-steel cab. The steel side plates and the steel cab have been designed by Mr. Munns, the Department mechanic on the project. Clearing operations are often held up because of damaged radiators and other working parts of the machines before the side plates were secured.

Department camp facilities provide plenty of good food and lodging for the crew. Lost time through breakdowns of equipment is kept to a minimum by maintaining a mobile repair shop at the camp. When machines break down all ordinary maintenance and repair jobs can be handled on the spot. Machine shop equipment includes acetylene and electric welders, battery chargers, compressed air, grinders, a complete line of mechanics tools and a power plant which provides electricity.

Two-way radio facilities play an important part in communication between offices at Tisdale, Nipawin and the field camps. Mobile radios have been installed in four field trucks and in the cars of project managers. "We can have repair parts in the field in a matter of hours," explained Bill Armstrong. Radio communication is particularly useful when the roads are blocked.

The improvement program, designed for better land use and greater farm security is rapidly changing the face of the countryside in districts where new pastures are being cut out of waste land.

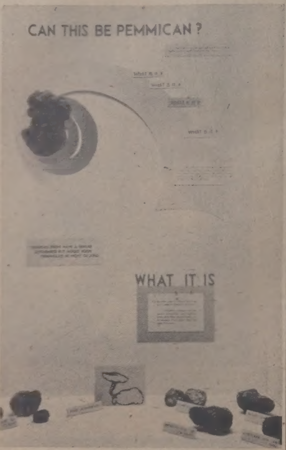
Jarvis Lions Club presents Achievement Award to doctor

The presentation came as a complete surprise to Dr. Jones who had earlier addressed the club on the progress of medicine in the treatment of communicable diseases.

The presentation was made by Lion President Bob Lysch who reviewed the record of Dr. Jones as a practitioner in Jarvis. He pointed out that the purpose of Lionism is service to others yet members of Lions organizations are not unmindful that this creed is practised by many who are not actively associated with club work. In no field is it more evident in than in the life and work of the Country Doctor who is on call day and night every day of the week and every week of the year. The Lion Chief pointed out that the award to Doctor Jones was meant to indicate that the club members individually and collectively were cognizant of the great contribution he has made over the years to the community and the people who reside within the field of his service.

Earlier the Doctor has been introduced to the Club by Lion Glen Reicheld to address the meeting in conjunction with "National Health Week". The advance in medical science has changed greatly within one generation, particularly with respect to diseases such as Tuberculosis, Diphtheria, Cancer, etc. He also reviewed the preventive program in the field of the County School Health Plan inaugurated about 12 years ago.

In acknowledging the award the Doctor said that while life, naturally presented many problems it also had its rewarding features.—The Record, Jarvis, Ont., Feb. 13, 1958.



Tuckahoe case at Museum of Natural History.

"Tuckahoe" displayed at Museum of Natural History

A hard brown spherical-shaped mass sent to the Saskatchewan Museum of Natural History for identification by the RCMP, has proved to be "tuckahoe", an underground vegetative growth.

Believed to be pemmican by the finder, it underwent tests at the RCMP laboratory but failed to reveal any protein content. Pemmican was used by the early explorers and Indians. It was a highly nourishing food and was usually made from dried pounded buffalo meat mixed with fat. This was stored in a leather bag or a receptacle made from some membrane of the body such as the stomach.

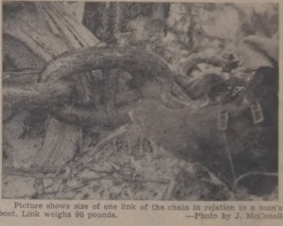
The object in question has the appearance of dried up leather and the interior is a mixture of what appears to be particles of soil cemented together and interwoven with a white fibrous material.

Now on display at the museum, it is the storage body or resting stage of a fungus. When it is fresh and conditions are right this storage body will produce a mushroom-like fruiting body which in turn produces spores.

"Tuckahoe" is frequently turned out in fresh breaking in the vicinity of Aspen trees.

KAYAK

The kayak is a small one-man canoe used by the Eskimos. The umiak (or woman's boat) is the burden bearer. Both are made of walrus skins over a framework of whale-bone or driftwood.


Picture shows size of one link of the chain in relation to a man's boot. Link weighs 90 pounds. —Photo by J. McConell.

Two 150 h.p. crawler tractors with dozer attachments pile trees and brush into windrows 250 feet apart.

The Weeklies Say

(From The Record, Rimbey, Alta., February 26, 1958)

SERIOUS SYMPTOM

Outbreaks of (school) vandalism are symptomic of serious trouble. It might be wise to see if there is any relationship between it and the current policy of using anything short of outright coercion to keep unwilling and uninterested pupils in schools.

—Ladysmith, B.C., Chronicle.

NO SUBSTITUTE

There is not now, nor can there be any real substitute for a well-designed, well-edited and well-produced newspaper. In no other way can you get, in your own hand, the facts, the pictures and the story of the world today.

—Red Deer Advocate.

YOUTH FITNESS

We must halt this trend toward physical unfitness if we hope to take a position as one of the leading nations of the world, and the first place to start is with our youth. A little more compulsion might do a lot of good.

—Melfort, Sask., Journal.

PIPELINE

With the influx of pipeline people into the Tri-town area, many persons are being exposed for the first time to the delightful Texan accent, and are having a lot of fun with personable members of the crew. — New Liskeard, Ont., Temiskaming Speaker.

EARLY LAMBS

One lamb doesn't make a spring —in fact, a lot of lambs don't . . . we know from experience that these early lambs pose a problem, as cold weather makes it necessary to house them . . . One consolation is that lambs born now will be ready for the Easter market when prices are highest.

—Picton, Ont., Gazette.

CAR INSURANCE

True, the cost of insurance is high, but a fatality also costs an awful lot . . . If one cannot afford insurance, he should not be allowed to drive a car . . . most especially in these days when a wrinkled fender on an expensive new car may easily amount to over $100; let alone when life is at stake.

—Granby, Que., Leader-Mail.

ENCOURAGING METHOD

Calgary's methods of dealing with students who refuse to work at their studies (they're dropped from school) is still in the experimental stage. But early results are encouraging.

—Grande Prairie Herald-Tribune.

Parent attendance at P.C.I. doubles

Evidence of increasing interest in the part Portage la Prairie schools and teachers are playing in the community picture was seen at Portage Collegiate.

W. C. Taylor, principal, reported that parent attendance at the "open house" was almost double that of a year ago. Teachers at the Collegiate also commented on the larger number of visitors and on evidence of greater interest.

A good many parents had a chance to discuss with various teachers how their sons and daughters were getting along in different studies.

"Teachers felt this was the best day they have ever had in this regard," Mr. Taylor commented later.

"The 'open house' and its greatly improved attendance gave us a chance to get acquainted with some parents we hadn't seen before," the principal remarked.

In addition to regular academic work in the class rooms, parents took a special interest in the chemistry lab, the home economics room and the school shops where students were at work all during the afternoon.—The Manitoba Leader, Portage la Prairie, Man., March 6, 1958.

SKYWARD LOOK

Notwithstanding all the ominous speculations about the dire effect on life of nuclear emanations and radioactive dust from the many tests of these explosives, it is comforting to note tht our wintering birds show no sign of being in the least affected thereby.

—Atikikan (Ont.) Progress.

NOVELTY ANT FARMS

As a result of an advertising campaign in United States' newspapers and magazines a number of applications have recently been submitted to the Chief of the Plant Protection Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, for permits to import "novelty ant farms" into Canada from the U.S.A. These novelties are clear plastic containers approximately 8½" x 5½" x ½" in size, so designed to hold a quantity of soil and a colony of ants. All applicants have been advised that under the regulations of the Destructive Insect and Pest Act the importation of living insects into Canada is prohibited except in certain instances when special permits are issued to cover importations for scientific purposes. The applicants were advised that there are no regulations prohibiting the entry of the exhibit cases themselves, free of insect life. It was suggested that individuals could stock the "farms" for their own use with ants obtained from their yard or garden.

It has now developed that a firm in Toronto has recently advertised for 200,000 live ants, apparently with the intention of distributing "farms" throughout the country, complete with ants obtained from any Canadian source. While the value of these exhibits from an educational and hobby standpoint is recognized, Plant Protection officials stress that this new fad could be the means of distributing destructive species to new areas in Canada. If the ants escape in homes, householders could suffer considerable inconvenience and expense in controlling infestations. At present, there are no domestic regulations under the Destructive Insect and Pest Act prohibiting the transportation of living ants within the country, but ways and means of coping with this problem are being studied.

The Entomology Division of Science Service has brought out that there are about 100 kinds of ants known to occur in Canada. Some are beneficial to a degree, and others are pests. No one but a specialist could determine which species should be guarded against, particularly as indoor problems. The observation of ants in the outdoors is interesting but as classroom or household study and entertainment, a degree of caution is advisable.

Mrs. J. McIntyre and twin sister 91 years old

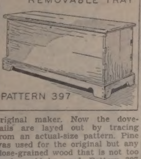
On Monday, February 24, twin sisters celebrated their 91st birthday, more than 5,000 miles apart.

In Macklin, Sask., there was a family reunion to mark the occasion for Mrs. Janet McIntyre and in Glasgow, Scotland, her sister also celebrated at home.

The twins were born in Islay, Scotland, in 1867 and Mrs. Janet McIntyre has been a resident of the Macklin district for 44 years. —The Herald, Unity, Sask., March 5, 1958.

Blanket chest

If you like to make reproductions of Early American pieces, this chest should appeal to you. Note the giant size dove-tails for the corner joints. These are rugged and give the piece character. The weekend cabinet maker who makes one of these chests today enjoys an advantage over the original maker. Now the dovetails are layed out by tracing from an actual-size pattern. Pine was used for the original but any close-grained wood that is not too hard would be good. Pattern 397 is 40c. Also available is an Early American Packet containing standard size patterns for five other authentic pieces. Packet price is $1.75 postpaid.



Send order to:

Home Workshop Patterns,
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SAFETY MAKES SENSE

your LUCK
can run out in an
unguarded moment

What the Jack Miner Sanctuary means and has meant to the peoples of North America

By Margaret Wade

The late Major Max C. Fleischmann, yeast cake king, writing on July 1, 1944, to Jack Miner, said: "I appreciate that you, as the founder of Sanctuaries, have also been a great leader in developing them along different flight lanes in the United States. Restoration and breeding grounds in Canada and Sanctuaries along the flight line are closely allied and tied up together."

In the spring of 1935, on May 7, King George V celebrated his silver anniversary as reigning monarch of the British Empire, at which time there was inaugurated a world-wide broadcast. Jack Miner's work was considered of such importance that he was invited to participate in this historic event, and special telephone wires were installed to his home in order to make this possible. He was the only citizen of Canada other than the Prime Minister to take part in that program. The publicity which this gave him brought to Jack Miner thousands of letters of congratulations from 65 different countries.

In June, 1943, our late King George VI, son of the above-mentioned monarch, conferred upon Jack Miner the Order of the British Empire (O.B.E.)—the highest honor that could come to any Canadian from his sovereign. The citation which accompanied the decoration read: "For the greatest achievement of Conservation in the British Empire".

Queen Juliana of the Netherlands said: "The work done by Jack Miner is of the utmost value to scientists the world over and deserves all the recognition it receives now and for all time."

It is doubtful if any individual on earth ever received more varied honors or had his work more widely recognized than did the late Jack Miner, Canadian naturalist and founder of the Jack Miner Sanctuary. At the time of his death he was rated Canada's best known citizen and, according to newspaper clipping services, had been given more space in the public press, over 13 successive years, than any other Canadian. Only last fall Mr. J. Cliff Zug, outdoor writer for a chain of newspapers in Pennsylvania, wrote The Jack Miner Foundation saying, "I place Jack Miner ahead of every naturalist I ever knew. May I wish the greatest success of the only Foundation of its kind in the world."

Why do I mention this? Not to try to add to the eulogies Jack Miner has already received, but to point out to you, the reader, that his work must be considered important to humanity or else he could not—would not—have been acclaimed as he was by Kings, Queens, Governments and his fellow men. That being the case, HIS WORK IS SO IMPORTANT THAT WE, THE CITIZENS OF NORTH AMERICA, SHOULD SEE TO IT THAT, HIS BIRD SANCTUARY AND THE CONSERVATION WORK STARTED BY HIM ARE CARRIED ON AND ENDOWED.

It was in 1904, nearly half a century ago, that Jack Miner as a hunter saw that the game warden system, alone, was not saving bird life for future generations. He would say: "For a game warden to prosecute a man after he has shot a bird out of season, does not save the bird's life; and that system alone cannot save, and is not saving our birds from extermination." Of course he realized that we had to have game wardens; 'but", he said, "that is not enough". He also said: "Hunters feed birds to attract them, to shoot; why not feed birds to attract them to a place of safety?" So he started his Bird Sanctuary. And it has become known not only to the citizens of North America but to those of foreign countries as well.

Not only was Jack Miner responsible for his own sanctuary but, as the late Major Fleischmann said, "his example was responsible for a chain of sanctuaries across the continent." On the Jack Miner Sanctuary there is saved a breeding supply of wildfowl that never hears a gun. By feeding them in the fall, between 25,000 and 50,000 stay in the Jack Miner safety zone until the shooting season is over in the United States. Then those that do not go on toward the South remain throughout the winter and again go north to nest. Speaking of this, Jack Miner himself used to say: "I am saving a breeding supply for all Eastern North America because they go north to nest and the bird lovers and hunters benefit by the overflow that comes back in the fall." And this has been going on for half a century!

Jack Miner inaugurated his duck banding system in 1909; and his goose banding activities started in 1915. The bands brought in evidence which one dare dispute and established the value of the Jack Miner Sanctuary beyond question. The banding system proved that the birds went from one sanctuary to another. It proved that the same birds coming to the Miner Sanctuary had worn the bands nearly 30 years.

Last fall, a hard-boiled business man, who values things always in terms of dollars and cents, had this to say, as he looked at this great flock of Canada Geese, numbering perhaps, 50,000, that visits the Sanctuary each season and is fed there: "In food value only, each goose is worth Ten Dollars. At this rate of valuation only Jack Miner has been annually saving half a million dollars worth of food for the people of North America."

As citizens of North America, how grateful we all should be to both Mr. and Mrs. Jack Miner that they were sufficiently farsighted and generous as to create, before they died, The Jack Miner Foundation, and give to this philanthropic, Non-profit, non-salaried organization, their property for the benefit of humanity, not only of this generation but for generations to come. Had this not been done then, when Mr. and Mrs. Miner died, the place would have passed out of existence with them.

Surely, there is money in the world to endow this institution! Millions of dollars have been spent to endow colleges and universities. The late Judge James Edmund Jones, of Toronto, always used to refer to Jack Miner's Sanctuary and the scientific work carried on there as "The university of Original Research". An Anglican Bishop, in Toronto, a few years ago said: "Jack Miner, by using the birds as missionaries by putting a verse of Scripture on the band, is reaching more Indians and Eskimos than all the missionaries in Canada. "What greater joy could come to any person than by furthering this great missionary movement? It can be done by any person of means if he or she will only include in his or her will a bequest of a few thousand dollars to The Jack Miner Foundation for the purpose of carrying on this work. By doing so the giver would be serving humanity and presenting an example to them all over the world, because The Jack Miner Sanctuary is a world-wide institution; whereas to donate, or will money, to some local charity produces benefits and recognition that are only local.

Millions of dollars have—rightly—been left to museums of stone and mortar in which to house dead and extinct species; but as one sees the bus loads of children journeying to the Jack Miner Bird Sanctuary, and the thousands of visitors who continually make their way there to see bird life in its natural setting and to study the charts of bird migrations, one must surely say to himself; "surely some person of wealth, or some other philanthropic Foundation, will come to the aid of the Miner institution.

As one reads in the press of the millions of dollars spent — rightly—in Western Canada for a program of restoration; or of some individual having given thousands of dollars for the digging of a pond to be named after him, one thinks of what Major Max Fleischmann stated, that the sanctuaries along the flight lanes are closely allied and tied up with the restoration program in Western Canada.

Jack Miner's great concern was that the public would endow his work so that it might be carried on in perpetuity. He would say: "I have done my part by creating The Jack Miner Foundation and giving my all to it. Will the men of wealth, or some other Foundation, endow it?"

In a recent interview with one of the Directors of the Jack Miner Foundation (and, by the way, the directors give all their time without fees or other remuneration) he emphasized that what was needed, first and foremost, was maintenance money because the daily, weekly, monthly, yearly expenses have to be met. But (the Director pointed out) the objective of the Jack Miner Foundation is an Endowment Fund of one million dollars; and Three Hundred and Fifty Thousand dollars with which to buy the lands adjoining the present Sanctuary.

The importance of buying this adjoining land was stressed because, at the present time, The Jack Miner Foundation cultivates all the land it owns in order to raise the food for the birds at cost; but this land has been overworked, and several hundred acres more are urgently needed so that crops can be properly rotated and a greater yield thereby obtained for the same amount of outlay in money and energy.

Surrounding the land now owned by The Jack Miner Foundation are tracts totalling 2,000 acres whereon, by Act of Parliament, no shooting is allowed. In other words, there is no shooting permitted within one mile of the Jack Miner feeding grounds and ponds. The Directors of the Jack Miner Foundation are desirous of owning this surrounding land so as to work it and raise corn, or plant it with alfalfa, for a resting ground. To buy this land and properly drain it and purchase equipment with which to cultivate it would take a fund of between $350,000 and $500,000. What a splendid, living monument it would be for some person of wealth, or some other Foundation, to provide money earmarked for this purpose!

While this article will reach individuals and other Foundations that could furnish the entire sum, yet that is not necessary. The land required is in small farms which could be acquired piecemeal, expenditure at any one time being just whatever the donor would feel inclined to make it, say $10,000 — $25,000 — or $100,000. Why not do this now, while you are living? Let it be your living monument. Why not be an ambassador of goodwill for the Jack Miner Foundation and stress the importance of this to your philanthropic friends? If you would like to do this but cannot do it at this time, why not include such a sum in your will, to provide for such a purchase and memorial? — you would not have to make a new will but simply have your lawyer add a note or codicil to your present instrument, and have it properly witnessed.

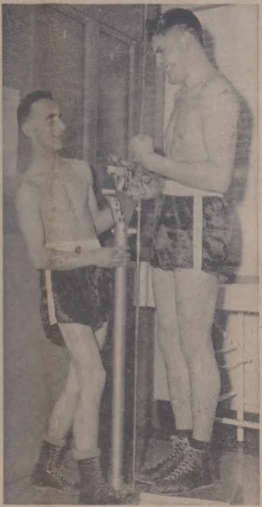
The entire civilized world knows how all North America has benefitted by the foresight and object lesson in conservation given to us by the late Jack Miner. A big place in the world would seem empty had there been no Jack Miner. And indeed it is as important that his work be endowed for the benefit and enjoyment of future generations as it is that museums, universities, parks, churches and recreation centres be provided for them.

If you compare the activities of the Jack Miner Foundation with those of other wild life and outdoor organizations, do not fail to consider this point: No salaries are paid to the directors of the Jack Miner Foundation. Every cent contributed to the Foundation goes to the cause of practical Conseravtion. JACK MINER NOT ONLY PREACHED CONSERVATION BUT HE PRACTISED IT.

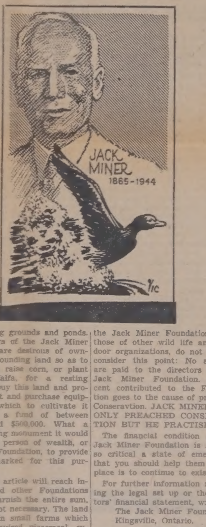
The financial condition of the Jack Miner Foundation is now in so critical a state of emergency that you should help them if the place is to continue to exist.

For further information regarding the legal set up or the auditors' financial statement, write to:

The Jack Miner Foundation,
Kingsville, Ontario.



WATCH THAT WEIGHT—Bantamweight L/Cpl. (Casey) Emery of 28 Canadian Ordnance Depot, Camp Shilo and Heavyweight Pte. Mike Woodward, Canadian Provost Corps, Camp Shilo, both keep an eye on the scales at Minto Armouries where the Prairie Command boxing tournament is being held. Both men drew a bye recently into the finals at Vancouver. —Canadian Army photo.



Some anecdotes of the storm

We hear that one young man walked 1½ miles to reach the school bus. In true pioneer spirit he dressed in all the warm clothing he could wear, covering his face with scarf and snow goggles before he faced the storm; and he did get to school. It is something of this spirit that has made our country the wonderful place that it is. Is this spirit dying out? How many young folk would even entertain the idea of facing the storm in order to attend school? Have we had things so easy that we do not know how to behave in real difficulties? How does one cultivate this indomitable spirit and how does one teach the younger generation the difference between being brave and being fool hardy?

After being stranded in town when the Causeway became impassable the Fulford boys walked home pulling a toboggan with a barrel of oil when they learned that the fuel supply had run out at their home on Scugog Island. —The Star, Port Perry, Ont.

Editorials from Canadian Weekly Newspapers

(These are not necessarily the views of the editor of this paper)

Wheat exports increasing

(The Sun, Edmonton, Alberta)

While the outlook for wheat seems moderately than cautiously optimistic, hope is now being expressed, in some quarters, that Canada may this year enjoy a somewhat wider market for her wheat and wheat flour than last. After lagging behind those made in the corresponding period last year, clearances of wheat and wheat flour were, by January 8th, slightly ahead of clearances made in the first five months of the 1956-57 season. Forward sales are reported to have been relatively good and some observers feel that the demand for Canadian wheat is likely to show a slow continued improvement. It is noted, however, that there is still a reducer European demand and keen competition from other exporters including the U.S.A. and France.

Production in the Argentine has now been offically estimated at some 30 percent below last year's figure and since Australia will have little more than enough for domestic requirements and may even have to import some wheat from Canada, offerings from these two countries should not be large. In the U.S.A. the goal of 400 million bushels for export during 1957-58 is still regarded as being a realistic one. Undoubtedly the extent of sales on credit will have an important bearing upon total export clearances made by both Canada and the U.S.A. this season, substantial quantities of wheat having been sought by several countries on special credit terms and one fairly large quantity of wheat having recently been sold by Canada to India on this basis.

While it is too early in the season to be any more brighter than it was, however, the overseas demand for Canadian barley has been disappointing total clearances to the U.S.A. and overseas up to January 8th, at 28.0 million bushels, being less than 60 percent of last year's figure to date. The difficulty here seems to be that Canadian barley is having to compete with American feed grains, especially corn, which are being offered at relatively lower prices. Whether this situation will improve before the year end remains to be seen.

* * *

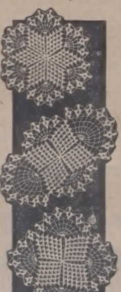
No time for talking

(The News, Indian Head, Sask.)

Just as there will always be the fellow who drives over a firehose, there still are those who try to bother the telephone exchange during a blaze, seeking details. As the phone office is actually the nerve centre of the procedure that swings into action on an alarm, it is much too busy to answer casual calls. Though such inquiries are not answered with information, each of these incoming calls takes up time for response and refusal during moments when the phone girls are trying to reach several vital numbers without delay.

The procedure in effect here for getting the fire department to the scene of an outbreak is designed to be as instant as possible, with all involved personnel informed in the shortest space of time. This is for the very good reason, which everyone knows, that the best time to fight a fire is at the outset. Possibly it would be advisable, in the next telephone directory, to insert a statement relating to casual phone inquiries during the emergency of fire.

Have many uses



Any one of these doilies is a fine shower or hostess gift. Every woman would like to own them—they have many uses.

Pattern 7283: Crochet directions for 3 doilies; square 9; round 9½; oval 8½x13½ inches. They fit in any style home.

Send thirty-five cents (coins) for this pattern (stamps cannot be accepted) to:

Household Arts Department,
Department P.P.L.,
60 Front Street, W., Toronto.

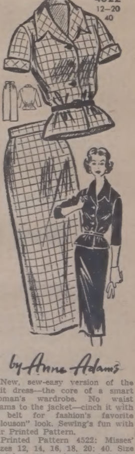
PRODUCTION INCREASE

From 1950 to 1957 production of steel ingots in Canada increased from 3,298,071 tons to 4,919,386 tons; steel production in 1957 was about 5 percent lower than in 1956.

The honeybee moves its wings back and forth more than 400 times a second.

Sew-very-simple

PRINTED PATTERN
4522
12–20
40



New, sew-easy version of the suit dress—the core of a smart woman's wardrobe. No waist seams to the jacket—cinch it with a belt for fashion's favorite "blouson" look. Sewing's fun with our Printed Pattern.

Printed Pattern 4522: Misses' Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20; 40. Size 16 takes 4¼ yards 35-inch fabric.

Printed directions on each pattern part. Easier, accurate.

Send fifty cents (50c) in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this pattern. Please print plainly size, name, address, style number.

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SPIRITUAL STRENGTH FOR TODAY
HOLY BIBLE
R. BARCLAY WARREN

CHRISTIANITY PROMOTES HEALTH

Many ideas about health were expressed during Health Week. There was an increasing emphasis on prevention of illness. This is fine. But the best I have seen on it is in Paul's letter to the Philippians, chapter 4. He writes, "Rejoice in the Lord always: and again I say, Rejoice." We know that laughter doeth good like a medicine. The rejoicing to which Paul exhorts is "in the Lord". It is not laughing at off-color jokes or the foolish capers of clowns. It is an abiding joy with God as the object of faith. Hence we can always rejoice.

Paul presents an alternative to worry. He says, "Be careful for nothing; but in everything by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving let your requests be made known unto God." When you are worrying you are not praying. Note the ingredient of thanksgiving in this praying. Everyone has so much for which to be thankful. Express your gratitude as you pray. Then "the peace of God which passeth all understanding, shall keep your hearts and minds through Christ Jesus."

Paul urges us to think upon the things that are true, honest, just, pure, lovely, of good report and have some virtue and praise. That requires real mental discipline. So much of what is going on in the world is impure and unlovely. We can't entirely ignore it. But let us concentrate on the good.

Paul has learned to be content whether being atoned at Lystra or welcomed by the Christians on the road to Rome. His inner attitude was not determined by outer circumstances. He could encounter every circumstance contentedly through the strength given him by Christ. Moreover, he had confidence that all his needs would be supplied by God according to His riches in glory by Christ Jesus. This is security at its best.

The attitudes outlined by Paul do not guarantee good health but they are conducive to it. Godliness is profitable unto all things—including health. He who has repented of his sins and believed on Jesus Christ has found happiness, an alternative to worry, the power to discipline his thoughts in channels glorifying to God, contentment and security.

It pays to follow Jesus Christ.

Mental Health organized at Kincaid

A very interesting meeting was held in Kincaid Community Hall on February 11 to organize a branch of the Mental Health Association.

The Mental Health representative, Mrs. Pfeifer, very ably illustrated the great necessity of the public taking greater interest in the homes for the mentally ill. She stated that mental illness is on the increase and help is needed. — The News-Magnet, Aneroid, Sask.

VOLUNTARY AGENCIES

Speaking of voluntary agencies in the field of health, it is time that their discussion be no longer delayed.

There are voluntary health associations, each with a worthy objective, fighting for their very existence in Canada, and too many potential givers are so worried about the cost of what they call the multiplicity of appeals that the virtues of these organizations are neglected. The slogan to give once a year has had such a powerful appeal that a necessary sense of perspective has been lost.

The need for hospital beds and medical care has forced too many of us to forget that too often hospital beds are filled by patients who shouldn't be sick and that too many charities are created for people who shouldn't be poor. Poverty is not only the child of laziness. Too often it is the direct result of illness, mental and physical, and unnecessary death cutting down the efficiency or killing the breadwinner. These facts are obvious to anyone who will take the time to examine them and think.

The cost of hospitalization and charity in this country is so great that it is high time that some non-partisan group examine the facts in order that the functions of governmental and voluntary agencies be sorted out. Using the results of a careful study, we should organize this and other countries to the end that, without sacrificing the democracy we have, we organize, not for more hospitals, not for better and more efficient charities. If, essentially, sickness is the greatest cause of poverty, then we should put a great deal more effort into the prevention of unnecessary illness than we have in the past.

A National conference on "How to prevent sickness" is of equal significance with a National Conference on Education. And by the same token we are not sure that these matters are not the business of a National Conference on Education, for after all, all human progress depends on education.

Telephone exchange hook-up completed with office transfer

Last week was a period of confusion to telephone users and operators while the lines and staff were being transferred to the new telephone office on the west side of town.

Mr. and Mrs. Chap Brooks have moved into the new quarters and are pleased with the new office and residence. The telephone companies purchased the former Ellis house and remodelled it to handle the telephone office. The new office is located in the verandah of the house.

A new switchboard has been installed as well as new phone booth.

The enlarged board will eventually eliminate all party lines within the village and ease the work of the operators, who are responsible for a great deal of the long distance switching in this area.

Both the old and new switchboards were in operation during the transfer of lines last week. This arrangement permitted a minimum of time loss to subscribers while phones were being hooked up from one board to the other.

The old building on Railway Avenue is now vacant, and it is understood, will be sold in the near future. — The News-Magnet, Aneroid, Sask.

Djakarta, capital of the young republic of Indonesia, is the largest city in southeastern Asia.

—Leader-Post photo

THE PLAY'S THE THING: Laughing at one of the scenes in the forthcoming Regina Little Theatre production of "While the Sun Shines," by Terence Rattigan, are two members of its cast and Bill Reid (left) the producer who brought the play to Regina 11 years ago. The actors are Pat Wagner and John Buller. The comedy will be staged in Darke Hall, March 27, 28 and 29.

Little Theatre staging fast-moving comedy

One of the surest ways to be popular is bowing to public demand.

Taking that cue, Regina Little Theatre Society, for the first time in its history, is producing a play it has already staged.

Gathering some of the best and well-tested ingredients to mix in its theatrical cake, the society has decided to present playwright Terence Rattigan's comedy "While the Sun Shines".

Bill Reid, who successfully brought the play to Little Theatre 11 years ago, will once again head the Regina production.

The play will run from March 27 to 29 in Darke hall.

It will have a special appeal to ex-servicemen who may remember the play's wartime London setting. The play conquered Broadway and London stages as well as Regina when first produced here.

Terence Rattigan, according to Mr. Reid, is generally accepted as having few equals in comedy writing, and "While the Sun Shines" is one of the wittiest plays from his pen.

Like all expert chefs, Mr. Reid revealed only the icing of the plot as a tasty appetizer and left the rest to the imagination which could be satisfied by seeing the play.

Triangle

The play is all about the eternal triangle with fourth and fifth sides adding to the complications.

Generous Earl of Harpeudeu (John Buller), on the eve of his marriage to wealthy Lady Elizabeth (Pat Wagner), picks up United States Lieut. Mulvaney (Frank Bourassa) in the best interests of U.S.-Anglo wartime relations.

As if giving Lieut. Mulvaney a place to sober up in is not enough, the next morning the over-generous earl fixes a date for the lieutenant with one of the earl's former girl friends.

Generosity, however, reaches the limit when the lieutenant mistakes Lady Elizabeth for his date and falls in love with her.

The situation is further confused by a French officer. Somehow or other he (Fred Smith) sneaked into the race for one of the girls.

The lieutenant's original date Mabel (Riki Rickard), who got lost in the first shuffle, is dealt into the game and threatens to raise the stakes.

Trouble

Lady Elizabeth not giving enough trouble on her own, has a titled father (Phil Rickard) who, according to Mr. Reid, is a "dead-beat duke".

Mr. Reid gave assurance the play had at least one butler (Sandy Simonds) in it, but wouldn't divulge the importance of his role to the plot.

All seven characters have feature roles, Mr. Read said, and most of the cast is new to Regina or Little Theatre audiences.—The Leader-Post.

INCREASE IN VALUE

At $31,000,000,000 the total value of all goods and services produced in Canada in 1957 was about 3 percent higher than in 1956; the increase was in value, rather than in higher production.

POUNDKEEPER LOCKED UP

The city's poundkeeper was locked in his own doghouse for a few minutes recently. According to information available, Joe Nimalovitch is alleged to have been thrust into the city's pound, when releasing a dog to its irate owner. The incident is said to have taken place about 10 Monday evening.

The city's pound, located behind Nimalovitch's Donald Street Grocery, is a converted granary type building. After being locked in the pound it is understood that Mr. Nimalovitch forced the door open by hurling himself against it only to be attacked by several men after his liberation.

City police would make no statement to the press Tuesday concerning the alleged impounding of the poundkeepers. Since he is a city employee police admitted that they may lay charges against the men involved. Deputy Police Chief J. Sixsmith said it was unlikely that the matter would be brought to court in less than a week or 10 days.—The News-Optimist, North Battleford, Sask.

OK ECONOMY TO BUILD $150,000 STORE HERE

Construction of a completely modern food market by OK Economy Stores, which would be the beginning of a shopping centre in Estevan's Pleasantdale subdivision, is expected to start before the end of this month, it was announced. Surveys and plans are under way.—The Mercury, Estevan, Sask.

STRONGEST MUSCLE

The strongest muscle in the human body is the large muscle of the back.

New issue market active

(Contributed by Houston, Willoughby & Co. Ltd.)

The new issue market was reactivated with a bang this week with one new Corporate issue and a sizeable Municipal, with more to come.

The new Corporate issue was the $15 million of 5% 1st Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the T. Eaton Realty Co. Ltd. offered at $98 to yield 5.16%. The bonds will mature in 20 years.

The sinking fund will retire not less than $9 million principal amount of the issue by maturity.

The T. Eaton Realty Co. Ltd. owns or holds under lease properties which are in turn leased to The T. Eaton Co. Ltd. or its subsidaries which use such properties in their business. Proceeds of the new issue will be used for the most part for the acquisition of, or additions to, fixed assets.

In December of 1956 an issue of $15 million of 5¼% first mortgage bonds of the realty company was offered at 98 to yield 5.43% and in March of 1953 a $17.5 million issue of 5% 20 year first mortgage bonds of the company was sold at par.

At the weekend, the Eaton Realty bonds were going at premiums of about a point above the issue price.

In the Municipal sphere the attention was directed at a new offering of $29,640,000 of the Municipality of Metropolitan-Toronto, made up of Sinking Fund and Instalment Debentures. The Sinking Fund section took $23 million odd, mostly 4.¾% of 20 year term with the offering price being $98.75 to yield 4.85%. Smaller amounts were available in the 1983 and 1988 maturities, with yields being 4.84 and 4.83% respectively.

The Instalment section of the issue was made up of $6,407,000 of 4½% debenutres due in the years 1959-1973 inclusive, and these were all sold privately, probably to the Chartered Banks, who are now taking a greater interest than for some time in some of the earlier term maturities of such issues.

The Toronto-Mets as usual, were moving quite well and showed every signs of being rapidly taken up.

In the realm of things to come, the City of Vancouver is calling Tenders for March 25th in Canada for $2,941,000 of Sinking Fund Debentures due May 1st, 1978. It is reported that they have requested alternate proposals on a 4.¾% coupon and a 5% coupon.

The rumour makers have been repeating rather often in the last couple of weeks thatthere is to be some sizeable Government of Canada financing early in April.

U.S. Treasury rate up, Canada rate down

A mixed picture was shown in the yields on Treasury Bills this week, with the U.S. Treasury's selling at a price equivalent to an average yield of 1.532%, which was higher than the rate on a similar issue the previous week of 1.351%. In Canada on Thursday, the yield on the accepted bids for the Treasury Bills again sank rather sharply to 2.42% as against 2.66% the week before. In the last month then, the Treasury Bill rate in Canada has dropped almost ⅝ of 1%, from 3.03%, a rather precipitous movement in such a short time.

With the inventories of merchandise on dealers hands having been cut down steadily over the past few weeks, the market appeared ripe for the issues coming up. Encouragement was given to the New York market with the drop in the Federal Reserve discount rate at the end of last week from 2.¾% to 2.%, this being the second cut in the discount rate since late January and the third since mid-November.

Personal savings on deposit with the Chartered Banks in Canada at the end of January were up again by $74 million from the previous month to $6,108,000. They are therefore following their usual trend of a climb from the depleted figure which usually shows itself as a result of the transfer of funds into Canada Savings Bonds in the Fall of the year. In addition there is usually a drain on personal accounts from Christmas shopping. The all-time high was recorded in August of last year at $6,272,000 from which it fell off to $6,063,000 by the end of November.

While these figures are not the only indicator of the condition of the economy and of course should be read along wth such items as unemployment figures, level of car loadings, construction endices, etc., without doubt they do reflect the fact that an extensive purchasing power is in the hands of the Canadian public. The disposition as to whether or not to use it of course is another matter.

Some of the Pipeline Units have continued at good levels, and while it is easy to look back now and say that action should have been taken, such vehicles as the Trans-Canada Pipelines debentures with 2 shares attached have proved profitable to buyers of 6 or 7 months ago. They have moved up about 30 points in that time. Quebec Natural Gas Units at $137-139 have not been quite so strong, but have also risen considerably from the low point. West coast convertibles were also a little better this week at around $107-$1.07½.

Engineers recommend new town well for High River

If High River residents are going to carry on their record as a group of citizens who use more water per capita than any other group in a town this size, they're going to need another well.

This was the concensus of opinion when town engineers Ed. Hadden and Ed. Brown met with Calgary Power engineer Frank Belshaw and councillors Moore, Ogden and Talbot recently.

The position of Calgary Power in the supply of town water was outlined by Mr. Belshaw when he outlined the terms of the agreement between that company and the town. Calgary Power undertook to supply the pumping facilities for High River waterworks back in 1930. Under the agreement with the town, they are responsible only for maintaining the pumps: and pumping to the capacity of the well. The town owns the water line ,the well, the tower and the responsibility to maintain these possessions. — The Times, High River, Alta.

Is YOUR NAME In this week's paper?

Well, if not your name, probably the names of some of your friends and neighbors.

Not, of course, because they made the headlines. Fortunately very few of us do.

But simply because you and your friends and neighbors are contributing to the useful life and progress of this area, taking part in church and school activities, visiting the sick, doing the many things which make our community a better place in which to live.

A weekly newspaper is a newspaper about and for people like you . . . reflecting the community's life . . . attempting to assist in its leadership.

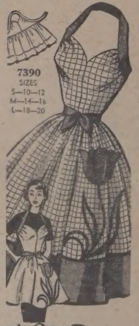
It wants to work with you . . . to tell about you . . . to serve you.

That is the job of a good weekly newspaper and, with your help, that is what we are trying to do, editor, reporter, rural correspondent, and advertising salesman working together.

The Local Paper

SERVES YOUR COMMUNITY FIRST

Snappy-wrap



by Alice Brooks

Wear this in, out and 'round the house as apron, jumper, or sundress. Belt cinches waist; opens flat for easy ironing. Tulip pocket done in a jiffy.

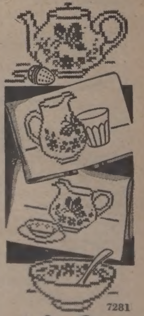
Pattern 7390: tissue pattern; transfer; small 10, 12; medium 14, 16; large 18, 20. State size.

Send thirty-five cents in coins for this pattern (stamps cannot be accepted). Print plainy your Name, Address, Pattern Number.

Address order to:

Household Arts Department,
Department P.P.L.,
60 Front Street, W., Toronto.

Easy cross-stitch



by Alice Brooks.

Easy as playing ticktacktoe. Cross-stitch these gay motifs on towels—to brighten your entire kitchen. They're quick, fun to do—and so pretty!

Let daughter help with this cross-stitch! Pattern 7281: transfer 6 motifs 5½x7½ inches.

Send thirty-five cents in coins for this pattern (stamps cannot be accepted). Print plainly Name, Address, Pattern Number.

Send order to:

Household Arts Department,
Department P.P.L.,
60 Front Street, W., Toronto

Beef production with the Brahman cross

Although Brahman crossbred cattle (i.e.: progeny of Brahman crossed with British beef breeds) have performed reasonably well under Canadian range conditions in studies at the Manyberries Range Station, Canada Department of Agriculture, in southern Alberta, further testing must be done before their general use can be recommended. H. F. Peters, Superintendent of the Manyberries Station, says the crossbreds raised in these experiments represent only a very small sample of the Brahman race.

Crossbreds produced at Manyberries were the offspring of three Brahman bulls imported from California and bred to Hereford, Angus and Shorthorn cows. Females resulting from these crosses were retained and bred to Hereford bulls, and grade Herefords were kept for comparison with crossbreds. The present evaluation of the Brahmans cross is based on the performance of 161 half-Brahman (first-cross) cattle and 98 quarter-Brahman cattle, born from 1951 to 1957.

In these tests at Manyberries the Brahman crossbred steers raised on the range carried more finish, had a higher dressing percentage and because of finish, graded slightly higher than the Herefords. The data showed only slight differences between breed groups in proportion of carcass weights in the various cuts of beef. Shrinkage during shipment was slightly less with crossbred than with Herefords.

No information on feedlot performance of Brahman crossbreds was obtained in the Manyberries studies. In some tests in the United States, Brahman crossbred cattle have gained less per day in the feedlot than Hereford cattle. When raised under conditions prevailing at Manyberries, Brahman crossbreds appear to be more nervous in confined quarters than cattle of the British breeds. This might affect their performance in the feedlot. There are also hazards in trying to winter purebred cattle of this race in Canada, at least under range conditions, and little is known about their regularity of reproduction in northern climates.

The Zebu, imported from India and known in America as the Brahman, is genetically distinct from the British breeds of beef cattle and is appropriately considered a different race. However, Brahmans and British breeds interbreed freely and the crossbreds are normally fertile. Because of the genetic diversity between Brahmans and British breeds of beef cattle, a substantial degree of hybrid vigor might be expected in the cross.

Minimum values for duty on frozen peas

The Honourable D. S. Harkness, Minister of Agriculture, announced February 12 that emergency action is being taken to prevent further deterioration in the market situation for frozen peas in Canada.

This is being done because the importation from the United States of substantial quantities of frozen peas at abnormally low prices is causing injury to the industry, particularly in western Canada. Frozen peas are currently being imported at prices about half those which prevailed in the United States over the past five years. In addition, the inventory position in the United States is such that large additional quantities are available for export to Canada.

The Government is using its authority under Section 38 of the Customs Act to apply minimum valuations on imports and is invoking the emergency escape caluse in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The Minister of National Revenue is applying minimum valuations on imports of frozen peas effective February 12. The valuations apply for the purposes of ordinary and special (dumping) duties. They vary according to grade and size of package; for fancy grade the valuations are 12 cents per lb. for bulk packages, 10 lbs. and over; 16 cents per lb. for packages of 2½ lbs. and 5 lbs.; and $1.55 per dozen consumer packages of 12 ounces each. The valuations for choice grade are slightly lower.

The action which the Government is taking will assist the Canadian frozen pea industry to maintain a reasonable market position in the face of an abnormal supply and price situation in the United States.

Nine adult education classes start

Estevan's adult education program got under way with instruction being offered in nine subjects.

To hold a class there must be a membership of 10 and an average attendance of eight. It was originally believed that accommodation at Estevan Collegiate would limit the program to six but additional accommodation at Immaculate Heart School has allowed the program to be expanded.

Enrollment for the classes includes residents of the surrounding area including Stoughton, Macoun, Frobisher and Bienfait. —The Mercury, Estevan, Sask.

SUPPORT LOCAL MERCHANTS

Now Many Wear
FALSE TEETH
With More Comfort

FASTEETH, a pleasant alkaline (non-acid) powder, holds false teeth more firmly. To eat and talk in more comfort, just sprinkle a little FASTEETH on your plates. No gummy, gooey, pasty taste or feeling. Checks "plate odor" (denture breath). Get FASTEETH at any drug counter.

YOU CAN **SLEEP TO-NIGHT**
AND RELIEVE NERVOUSNESS ALLDAY TO-MORROW!
SEDICIN tablets taken according to directions is a safe way to induce sleep or quiet the nerves when tense.
SEDICIN® $1.00 - $4.95 *Drug Stores Only!*

CLASSIFIED

PERSONAL

Pinworms or Tapeworms could be the reason for your feeling of ill-health. Request full information telling you how "B'Well" has helped thousands. Mulveney's Remedies, Dept. CW, 199 Ossington Ave., Toronto 3, Ont. 88-92

INSTRUCTION

Earn more! Bookkeeping, Salesmanship, Shorthand, Typewriting, etc. Lessons 50c. Ask for free circular No. 35. Canadian Correspondence Courses, 1290 Bay Street, Toronto.

Canadian water air-lifted

Gallon jugs of pure Canadian water were sent to Oslo, Norway, during the World Hockey series, for use of members of the Canadian entry—Whitby Dunlops.

The "neutral" water was a precautionary measure — a guard against mild stomach disorders caused by a change in drinking water. It was sent by a direct KLM route from Dorval airport, Montreal.

The firm which delivered the water, Canada Dry Limited, pointed out that the purified product was similar to that used by the Royal Couple during last year's North American tour. A spokesman said that it had also been made available some years ago in Edmonton, when flood conditions caused polluton of the Edmonton supply.

(The Manitoba Leader, Portage la Prairie, Man.)

OPENED IN 1914, the Portage la Prairie Indian Residential School is financed by federal government grants and administered by the Women's Missionary Society of the United Church of Canada. Inset is W. C. Warren, principal of the institution.

A PLACE IN SOCIETY

Indian youth is accepting new responsibility

"If an Indian is taken from the Reserve as a youngster and given the same education taught to white children, chances are he won't be content to go back to his Reserve when his schooling is completed," sums up W. C. Warren, principal of Portage Indian Residential School, the work being done in this institution.

The Indian learns to like what we like, wear what we wear, and not be content with the primitive way of life on the Reserve.

He gradually fits himself into our society and through desire, is accepted.

From far and near

Opened in 1914, the imposing three-storey brick building is surrounded by 120 acres of farms, gardens and playgrounds.

Financed mostly by federal government grants, the school is administered by the Women's Missionary Society of the United Church of Canada.

At present 99 Indian children (50 boys and 49 girls), ranging from ages of 13 to 19, make up the enrolment. They are of Sioux, Cree and Saluteaux descent and come from Island Lake, God's Lake, Norway House, Oxford House, York Factory, Barren's River, Swan Lake, Griswald, Roseau Lake, Sioux Village, Long Plains and many other points across Manitoba. Some come from Saskatchewan.

Schooling

All but 23 Indian children attend Portage public schools and the Collegiate. Some have high standings in their classes.

The 23 who do not attend city schools are taught in the residential school by Miss Margaret Creighton. In grades three to five, they are children who have had a late start in their schooling and who for their years, would be conspicuous in public school.

Those at public school are brought home for lunch during the noon hour. They are back from school shortly after four. Before supper, boys help milk the cows and do other outside chores while the girls help with preparation of the meal.

Activities

What to do after supper is no problem. Summer and winter, sports make up a big portion of the after-school activities.

During summer months, baseball, basketball, football and all the other sports are popular among the students. For the younger set there are swings and slides. In winter, much time is spent skating and playing hockey on the outdoor rink.

Nineteen boys attend air cadets, and two play in the cadet band. Twenty-six girls attend CGIT. Six others take music lessons.

Dances and parties are held at the school regularly. In the spring, a new auditorium housing a full-size basketball court will be opened.

During school days, bed-time is nine o'clock for these young people.

The school is divided into three mixed teams. On Saturday afternoons, one team goes into town to the movies, another team stays home and relaxes, and a third team is assigned to jobs around the school. They take regular turns doing each of these.

The school

The main building, the living quarters, is divided off into dormitories. There are four dormitories, for junior and senior boys and girls.

Each child has his own bed and clothes locker. In the two recreation rooms, there are television sets and radios.

Main floor is comprised of recreation rooms, dispensary, and crafts room. In the basement is the laundry room, ironing room, kitchen, dining rooms, and the washrooms.

Along with the principal, W. C. Warren, and matron, Mrs. W. Gall, there are 14 other persons who make up the teaching, cooking, sewing and laundry staff.

Girls are taught cooking, sewing and other fundamentals of domestic science. Boys learn woodwork, general repairs, gardening and farming.

Vegetables used by the school are all grown on the farm. Cows, chickens and hogs are also kept on the farm, which is equipped with tractors and other modern farm machinery.

Opportunity

An increasing number of Indian children are being educated in ray schools on the reserves. A corresponding decreasing proportion are going to residential schools, such as the one at Portage la Prairie.

It is gratifying to Indian Affairs administration to note the rapid increase in the number who are going beyond grade eight into high school and technical training.

The experience of teachers, as well as the results of formal tests, indicate that Indian children are as capable of assimilating knowledge as are their non-Indian associates.

No Indian child—who demonstrates his fitness for higher education—is deprived of the opportunity of high school or university education for lack of finances. Government grants for the purpose are readily available.

Employment

Of the Indian children leaving school, an estimated three-quarters of the boys become itinerant workers. The remaining numbers go into the armed forces, railway, power line and related maintenance work. As yet, the smallest proportion become teachers and office workers.

Largest number of Indian girls become housewives on reserves. A substantial number obtain employment as domestics and waitresses in the cities. And, a small, but increasing number, become nurses, teachers and office workers.

A substantial number of the last two groups marry non-Indians and thus become fully integrated into the non-Indian community.

Acceptance

In recent years, a happier situation has developed in regard to the attitude of the general public towards the Indian.

Gradually, the Indian is adapting himself to the white man's way of life and is being accepted into our society. Indians of the area attend the same schools as our children and are employed alongside the white man.

Without this co-operative attitude of the public in recognizing that the Indians have a contribution they can make to the community, the efforts of the Indian Affairs branch to promote the welfare and progress of these first citizens would be much more difficult. —By P. M. Liba. —The Manitoba Leader, Portage la Prairie, Man., March 6, 1958.

SUPPORT LOCAL MERCHANTS

Two new hybrid oats developed

Two new hybrid lines of oats developed by the Cereal Division of the Experimental Farm, Canada Department of Agriculture will deserve close attention in the future because of their excellent performance in the 1957 Eastern Uniform Co-operative Oat Test. Derived from a Garry x Mutica Ukraine cross, backcrossed twice on Abegweit, these lines outyielded Garry at 10 of the 13 testing points in Eastern Canada. They have good quality and very good disease resistance.

SPORTS—Boys and girls at the Indian Residential School take an active part in sports. Above is the 1956 boys' hockey team which travelled to Winnipeg to play in Manitoba's first all-Indian hockey tournament. At left is Rev. Lachlan McLean, past principal of the school, and at right, William Reeves, coach.

CRAFTS ROOM—What to do after school is no problem at the school. Girls learn sewing, cooking, and other fundamentals of domestic science. Up until this year there was a 4-H club in the school and an annual achievement day was held.

Making a price

The Belleville, Ont., Intelligencer, one of the good and thoughtful dailies, has brought up an old question that has bothered food producers and merchandisers often over the years. The question is whether low prices are the responsibility of the merchandiser.

About 15 years ago there was a public inquiry into this question because the price of peaches in baskets had dropped rather severely. Did the drop occur because some merchants cut the price, or was the price cut because it became evident that there was going to be a surplus of raw peaches?

The Industry and Labor Board, the chairman of which was Mr. Hector McKinnon, did not in that instance convict the merchants, because by the time the inquiry reached the public, it was evident beyond a shadow of a doubt that there were too many peaches and not enough consumers.

Merchants are like peach growers in at least one respect; that is, both the merchant and the grower want to get as high a price as the market will bear. If it is immoral for the merchant to get a high price, likewise it is immoral for the grower to get a high price. No one in public ever admits that there is any cupidity among farmers. The bad people, in the political sense, are those who buy from the farmers and distribute the farmers' products to the ultimate consumer.

A raw peach bought by a housewife at a farmer's market for consumption in her own household is one thing. But think of the price of that peach in a Peach Melba served as a dessert in the main dining room of a large hotel. Has the peach grower suffered for the addition to the peach of some brandy, fixings and glamor?

Milk—what the milk wagon driver calls plain cow, homogenized—is a similar case. An advertisement a year or two back pointed out that milk in an expensive restaurant might be as much as 25 cents a half pint, while milk in a carton, served in a school cafeteria, is eight cents. It is the same milk, the same standard content of butterfat, produced in exactly the same conditions from the cow to the consumer. The identity and place of consumption affect the price. —The Printed Word.

Man. hospital plan on way to Ottawa

Manitoba's bill on hospital insurance is being sent to Ottawa for study and will likely be presented to the Manitoba Legislature before mid-March.

Hon. R. W. Bend, health minister, said the all-important bill, which details the scope of hospital insurance legislation, is a fusion of government thinking and the ideas of the main groups in Manitoba which are most directly concerned with its provisions. By this means, he said, the bill would reflect as widely as possible the requirements of Manitoba residents.

These groups are: municipalities, labor, employers groups, hospitals, doctors and insurance firms.

Mr. Bend said that over the past while he and other cabinet members had met separately with representatives of the six groups. The Manitoba government's views on hospital insurance weer outlined to them, and in return the government sought their opinions and ideas. The meetings were the culmination of 18 months' negotiations with Ottawa during which Manitoba had sought extension of the federal hospitalization proposals to include mental, tuberculosis and nursing home patients.

The health minister said the bill would be studied by Ottawa to ensure it fits into the national set-up, and would thus become eligible for matching federal support.

The province plans on having its share of the scheme paid for by premiums, rather than by a sales tax.

Mr. Bend said that the government was doing everything in its power to have the Manitoba plan ready for operation by July 1, which is the scheduled date for the national scheme to get underway.

Single enterprise cost studies

Single-enterprise cost studies were conducted last year in 127 Illustration Station locations. These included the cost of producing milk on 33 locations in Eastern Canada and nine in British Columbia; cost of production of cereal crops at 82 station farms in the Prairie Provinces and three other studies at single locations. In addition, detailed farm machinery operating costs were studied at 19 locations in southwestern Saskatchewan.

SMALL PERCENTAGE

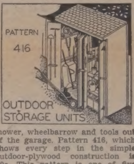
Less than eight percent of Canada's total area is classified as occupied farmland; an equal area, at present unoccupied, is considered suitable for agriculture.

IN THE HOME WORKSHOP

— RUTH WYETH SPEARS

Storage units

One or more of these units will solve your storage problems the year around and will get the lawn-

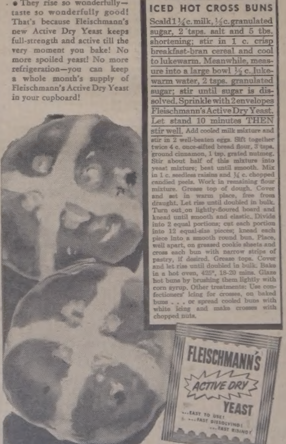


mower, wheelbarrow and tools out of the garage. Pattern 416, which shows every step in the simple outdoor-plywood construction is 40c. This pattern is one of five full-size patterns in the Gardener's Helper Packet No. 27 all for $1.75.

Send order to:

Home Workshop Patterns,
Department P.P.L.,
4433 West 5th Avenue,
Vancouver, B.C.

ICED HOT CROSS BUNS
They're "topping" made with new Active Dry Yeast



FLEISCHMANN'S
ACTIVE DRY
YEAST
...EASY TO USE!
...FAST DISSOLVING!
...FAST RISING!

• They rise so wonderfully—taste so wonderfully good! That's because Fleischmann's new Active Dry Yeast keeps full-strength and active till the very moment you bake! No more spoiled yeast! No more refrigeration—you can keep a whole month's supply of Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast in your cupboard!

ICED HOT CROSS BUNS

Scald 1¼ c. milk, ⅓ c. granulated sugar, 2 tsps. salt and 5 tbs. shortening; stir in 1 c. crisp breakfast-bran cereal and cool to lukewarm. Meanwhile, measure into a large bowl ½ c. lukewarm water, 2 tsps. granulated sugar; stir until sugar is dissolved. Sprinkle with 2 envelopes Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. Let stand 10 minutes THEN stir well. Add cooled milk mixture and stir in 2 well-beaten eggs. Sift together twice 4 c. once-sifted bread flour, 3 tsps. ground cinnamon, 1 tsp. grated nutmeg. Stir about half of this mixture into yeast mixture; beat until smooth. Mix in 1 c. seedless raisins and ¼ c. chopped candied peels. Work in remaining flour mixture. Grease top of dough. Cover and set in warm place, free from draught. Let rise until doubled in bulk. Turn out on lightly-floured board and knead until smooth and elastic. Divide into 2 equal portions; cut each portion into 12 equal-size pieces; knead each piece into a smooth round bun. Place, well apart, on greased cookie sheets and cross each bun with narrow strips of pastry, if desired. Grease tops. Cover and let rise until doubled in bulk. Bake in a hot oven, 425°, 18-20 mins. Glaze hot buns by brushing them lightly with corn syrup. Other treatments: Use confectioners' icing for crosses, on baked buns . . . or spread cooled buns with white icing and make crosses with chopped nuts.

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Buy fine quality government tested **Brome Grass Seed, Crested Wheat, Creeping Red Fescue, Alfalfa,** and **Sweet Clover**

AT A BETTER PRICE FROM—

Phone 383 S. A. ELLIOTT, Delia.

Seed Wheat for Sale

Chinook wheat in bulk @ $1.35, C.S. certificate No. 77-14448, grade No. 1 seed, germination 98%. Also have Reg. Selkirk and Reg. Chinook. Extra quota arrranged to pay for seed.

L. E. LARDER
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W. H. SPADY, D.C., Ph. C.
CHIROPRACTOR
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Office Hours—
10-12, 2-6 Monday, Thursday, Saturday, Evenings: 7 to 8:30.
Phone 528 - DRUMHELLER, Alta.

Church Services

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA

Rev. F. G. Dunsmore, Minister
Delia and Craigmyle
Sunday School .... 10.00 a.m.
Service of Worship .... 7:30 p.m.
Craigmyle .... 11:30 a.m.
And on Alternate Sundays
Hand Hills .... 2:00 p.m.
Michichi .... 2:15 p.m.
Come and Worship

Delia Inter-Denominational Church

Pastor: James Maxwell
Sunday School .... 10:30 a.m.
Church Service .... 11:30 a.m.
Christian Fellowship Service every Friday night, at 8 p.m.
We invite you to come.

CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE

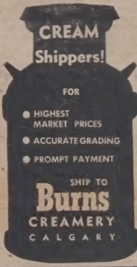
Rev. C. E. Rawson, Pastor.
Youngstown:
Sunday School .... 10.00 a.m
Morning Worship ...... 11.00 a.m
Craigmyle:
Sunday School .... 3.00 p.m
Worship Service ...... 4.00 p.m
Prayer Meeting Wednesday 8.00 p.m
A Hearty Welcome to All.

Local Grain Prices

Oats—	
1 c.w.	.52⅝
2 c.w.	.52⅝
Ex. 3 c.w.	.49⅝
3 c.w.	.49⅝
Ex. 1 feed	.49⅝
1 feed	.47⅝
Barley—	
No. 1 c.w. 6 row	.81
No. 2 c.w. 6 row	.81
No. 3 c.w. 6 row	.79
No. 4 c.w. 6 row	.73
No. 1 c.w. 2 row	.74
No. 2 c.w. 2 row	.74
No. 3 c.w. 2 row	.71
1 feed	.70
Rye—	
2 c.w.	.80
3 c.w.	.75
4 c.w.	.68
Egorty	.66
Flax—	
1 c.w.	2.28
2 c.w.	2.23
3 c.w.	2.19

Dominion Wheat Board Prices

No. 1 Northern	1.21½
No. 2 Northern	1.17½
No. 3 Northern	1.13½
No. 4 Northern	1.06½
No. 5 Wheat	.89½
No. 6 Wheat	.83½
Feed Wheat	.77½



CREAM Shippers!
FOR
- HIGHEST MARKET PRICES
- ACCURATE GRADING
- PROMPT PAYMENT

SHIP TO
Burns
CREAMERY
CALGARY

Card of Thanks

Sincere thanks to all our friends and neighbors for the lovely flowers, gifts and cards sent to Inza while in the hospital in Drumheller.

Don Williams.

The Delia Times
PUBLISHED WED. EVENINGS

JOS. McKIBBON
Editor and Proprietor

Subscription rates $2.00 per annum payable in advance.

Classified Advertising, such as Lost, Stolen or Strayed, Articles Wanted or For Sale, Etc., 50c first insertion, first five lines or less; extra lines 10c per line. Subsequent insertions, 25c; extra lines 5c prepaid. If charged 25c extra will be added.

Municipal, Legal and Reader Advertisements 15c per line first insertion, 10c per line each subsequent insertion.

Display Advertising and Local advertising rates on application.

Changes of advertising must reach this office not later than noon each Tuesday to insure insertion in the following issue.

THURSDAY APRIL, 10, 1958

THE RESURRECTION AND THE LIFE

Another Easter has just passed. It is the Easter message that helps us to see more clearly the Divine import of the resurrection, and the life beyond. From this we build up a beautiful conception of the future life.

The great question of antiquity was, "If a man die, shall he live again?"

While some systems of religion held out some faint hope of a shadowy existence beyond the grave it was Christianity which gave humanity an adequate ideal and sufficient reason for this hope. He Whose resurrection we commemorated last Sunday brought life and immortality to light through the Gospel.

We need not be alarmed by the apparant uncertainty and professed indifference of some of this hope. Such indifference and uncertainty is largely due to our absorption in the physical sciences and in the material welfare of humanity. This is but a passing fashion. Thinking men realize that a general loss in faith in immortality would cut the nerve of the altruistic effort and weaken our moral sanctions.

THE GENERAL ELECTION

Last week's general election, from standpoint of the voter, was to provide Canada with a Government with sufficient support in the Commons to assure opportunity to formulate and implement an overall economic policy holding some promise of orderly progress and greater prosperity for the Canadian people during its tenure of office.

No government can fully control the swings of the world economic pendulum. Canada, for example, has no monopoly in world markets for the products of her farms, her mines and her forests. But success or failure in the export market, which is so important to Canadian prosperity, depends in large measure upon domestic economic policy in taxation.

As a short-term emergency measure to provide employment, public works projects have a place in the economic scheme of things. However, projects coming under the heading of public works should be embarked upon only when it can be shown that they constitute an economic as well as a social asset. Public works which add to rather than lessen the country's tax burden should be avoided.

High priority should also be given to tax reductions designed to stimulate private investment by individuals and corporations. There is little likelihood that business and industry will invest in expansion of present enterprises or the establishment of new enterprises when the tax burden weakens or destroys the incentive to invest. Nor are consumers likely to commit themselves to the purchase of homes and consumer durables unless taxes are sufficiently eased to provide a substantial increase in disposable personal income. Canada's next parliament, too, should recognize in its economic policy the rapidly changing situation on the trade front. It should also take the opportunity to create a clear public understanding of the ultimate consequences of the wage-cost-price spiral and its effect upon employment and prosperity. The mandate of the Canadian people to Canada's new Government will be a mandate to create and maintain a climate favorable to economic growth and renewed prosperity.

Local & District

Ilene VanRiper was a Delia visitor over the week end at the home of her parents.

• • •

Friends of Mr. and Mrs. J. Kary, spent the week end with them.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. M. Sinclair and family were Edmonton visitors over the week end.

• • •

Brian Peters is spending the holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Peters.

• • •

Mrs. George Richardson has been a patient in the Hanna hospital the last few days.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. R. Olsen and family were Banff visitors over the week end.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. B Tiffin and family, spent the week end at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. Stoness.

• • •

Headline in "The Calgary Herald": 48 Canadians lose lives on Easter holiday weekend.

• • •

Relations from Calgary of Mr. and Mrs. K. VanRiper, spent the holidays with them in Delia.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. H. Imler and family spent the Easter holidays at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilson.

• • •

Mrs. Wm. Hall and Faye left by train last Thursday to spend the Easter holidays with relations in Vancouver.

• • •

Danny and Jimmy Shelby are spending their Easter holidays at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bob Gibson.

• • •

Warren Schoeppe, accompanied by a friend, were week end visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. MacFarland.

• • •

Bryan, Jimmy, and Marg. Staples were all visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Staples during the week end.

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Mr. and Mrs. W. Sinclair spent Easter at the home of their son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. R. Sinclair, in Delia.

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Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Dickson and family, spent the Easter holidays with Mrs. Dickson's brother and sister-in-la, Mr. and Mrs. John Sinclair.

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Mr. and Mrs. Lester Battle, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs B. Marshall, motored to Vancouver last Thursday. Mrs. W. F. Howard accompanied them back on Monday, but the Marshalls will return later on this week.

• • •

The weather became very inclement during last week end, leaving village streets worse than ever in a sea of mud. It rained lightly all day Good Friday, and part of the next day. Fine, dry weather prevails at this writing Tuesday forenoon, with bright sunshine. The temperature is 50 above.

MASSEY-HARRIS CO. CHANGES NAME

CALGARY, April 3rd, 1958—

Mr. J. R. Michell, Massey-Harris Ferguson Branch Manager at Calgary, announced today that he had received notice from the Company's Headquarters that shareholders had sanctioned a by-law changing the name of the Company to Massey Ferguson. "The new name will be helpful to the sales organization" said Mr. Michell, "as it closely relates to two outstanding products of the Company, the self-propelled combine and the Ferguson System tractor, both world famous."

Recently the Company introduced a new brand name, a new trade mark, a new combine and a new tractor. All Company products are in two standard colors, red and grey, and the striking new triple triangle trademark incorporating the letters "M.F." now identifies the Company's products throughout the world.

Massey-Ferguson, the world's second largest farm equipment manufacturer, operates 17 factories in seven countries; 6 in Canada, 5 in the United States, 1 in England, 1 in Scotland, 1 in France, 2 in Germany and 1 in Australia. Its products ranging from tractors and combines to post-hole diggers and snow plows, are sold in 142 countries. World wide sales in 1957 reached a record high of more than $412,000,000 and the outlook for 1958 indicates further increased volume.

You can't get rid of a bad temper by losing it.

THE WORLD OF WHEAT
by
W. G. MALAHER,
Director,
Research Department,
SEARLE GRAIN COMPANY, LIMITED

THE IMPACT OF SCIENCE

Concerning Long-Time Average Yields

It would be interesting indeed to know by how much the scientific and other advances which have been made in farming during the past 15 years have raised the so-called "normal" or average yields in Western Canada—particularly in the case of wheat. That we shall, in future, have to think in terms of several more bushels per acre on the average, seems to be generally conceded and, if this assumption is correct, the normal or expected wheat yield on the prairies may turn out to be closer to 19 or 20 bushels than to the presently accepted long-time average of 16.5 bushels per acre.

There are some who attribute the higher yields of the past decade more to favorable weather than any thing else, and are inclined to doubt if much improvement in yield has taken place. It is a difficult thing to get at but quite apart from the influence of moisture, there seems to be no doubt whatever that producers in Western Canada are having the same experience as those in other parts of the world where chemical weed control, better cultural methods and higher yielding varieties are making themselves felt.

In England and many European countries, considerably higher yields are now apparent. English farmers today, are producing an average of 45 bushels of wheat to the acre compared to approximately 33 bushels per acre in pre-war years and the increase in wheat yields in such countries as Belgium, Denmark and the Netherlands is even more pronounced. In all these countries rainfall is a much less variable factor from year to year than it is here and consequently it is possible to measure fairly accurately the effects which more scientific methods of farming are having upon yields. In Western Canada, with its variable climate, we can so far, only hazard a guess at what is happening but some day the full significance of what has taken place will be apparent for all to see in the record of yields.

RADIO

The following are among the high lights of programs to be heard over CBC stations on Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, April 10, 11, 12, and 13. All times mentioned are Mountain Standard Time.

THURSDAY, APRIL 10

4:00	p.m.	Saskatchewan Calendar.
5:30	"	Adventure in Verse.
5:45	"	Roundabout.
6:00	"	News, Byline, Weather.
6:20	"	World of Sports.
6:30	"	Guest Appearance.
7:00	"	Rawhide.
7:15	"	Roving Reporter.
7:25	"	CBC Tonight.
7:30	"	Sweet and Sour.
8:20	"	Post-News Talk.
8:30	"	Business Barometer.
9:15	"	Portrait of a Woman.
9:30	"	Vancouver Concert.
10:00	"	Halifax Theatre.
10:30	"	Eventide.
11:00	"	CBC News.
11:15	"	University Talk.
11:30	"	Modern Moods.

FRIDAY, APRIL 11

4:00	p.m.	Saskatchewan Calendar.
5:30	"	Raiders of the Mohawk.
6:00	"	News, Byline, Weather.
6:15	"	Roving Reporter.
6:20	"	World of Sports.
6:30	"	Points West.
7:00	"	Rawhide.
7:15	"	Roving Reporter.
7:25	"	CBC Tonight.
7:30	"	The Four Gentlemen.
7:45	"	Music As You Like It.
8:00	"	CBC News, Roundup.
8:20	"	Post-News Talk.
8:30	"	Now I Ask You.
9:00	"	Songs of My People.
9:30	"	Who's the Composer?
10:00	"	A Touch of Greasepaint.
10:30	"	Winter Conference.
11:00	"	CBC News (Vancouver).
11:15	"	Northern Messenger.

SATURDAY, APRIL 12

4:15	p.m.	Speaker's Choice.
4:30	"	Hit Parade.
5:00	"	Don Messer.
5:30	"	This Week.
5:45	"	Sports College.
6:00	"	Prairie Sports Final.
6:25	"	CBC News.
6:30	"	N.H.L. Hockey.
8:30	"	CBC News.
8:35	"	Western Roundup.
9:00	"	Spring Serenade.
9:30	"	Dances of the Nations.
10:00	"	Appointment with Agostini.
10:25	"	Interlude.
10:30	"	Saturday Party.
11:00	"	CBC News (Vancouver).
11:15	"	Swing Easy.
11:30	"	Saturday Hoedown.

SUNDAY, APRIL 13

4:30	p.m.	CBC National News.
4:35	"	Ask the Weatherman.
4:42	"	Local Weather.
4:45	"	In Reply.
5:00	"	U.N. on the Record.
5:15	"	At Her Fingertips.
5:30	"	Little Symphonies.
6:00	"	T.S.O. Pops Concert.
7:00	"	Pacific Playhouse.
7:30	"	Music for a Sunday Evening.
8:00	"	CBC News.
8:10	"	Weekend Review.
8:20	"	Our Special Speaker.
8:30	"	Sunday Chorale.
9:00	"	Winnipeg Sunday Concert.
10:00	"	CBC Stage.
11:00	"	CBC News.
11:15	"	Twentieth Century Best Sellers.
11:30	"	Music for Strings.

CNR Appointments

H. C. Russell, formerly of Saskatoon and Edmonton, has been appointed employee relations officer for the Canadian National Express at Montreal.

Willian G. Kelsey, a native of Winnipeg, has been appointed deputy tax commissioner for the Canadian National Railways, with headquarters at Montreal.

Douglas W. Gilmour, a native of Winnipeg, has been appointed assistant secretary of Canadian National Railways.

◇

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